FBIS DAILY REPORT
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Vol III No 165 23 August 1984

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GEN STARODUBOV ON NEED FOR COUNTERMEASURES

AU211431 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Aug 84 p 6

[Interview given by USSR Lieutenant General Viktor Starodubov to NOVOSTI commentator V. Morozov: "The Responsibility Is Borne by Washington; What Is Hampering the Solution of Nuclear Arms Problems" -- date, place not given -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] At the request of V. Morozov, NOVOSTI military commentator, Lieutenant General Viktor Starodubov, deputy chief of USSR Armed Forces General Staff Administration, comments on certain theses of the third issue of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace," which are connected with the issues of nuclear arms.

[Morozov] Washington is claiming that the program of enhancing military effort, particularly in the sphere of nuclear missiles, which has been adopted by the United States is, allegedly, a reply to the Soviet Union's "challenge" and to the mass increase of its strategic forces, particularly in the last decade. What can you say about this?

[Starodubov] Such declarations do not correspond to reality. The book "Whence the Threat to Peace" shows with specific examples that the arms race is rooted in American soil and that the Soviet Union does not bear the responsibility for its escalation.

Washington likes to reiterate that, allegedly, the United States has not increased its strategic potential since the middle of the sixties, and that the number of its heavy bombers was even slightly cut down, and, allegedly, that since that time the USSR had rapidly stepped up the rate of perfecting and improving its strategic missiles. However, this is nothing but a distortion of facts. Washington is not speaking of the middle of the sixties by chance. At that time, or more precisely in 1967, the United States completed yet another program of radically enhancing its strategic potential, a program that was provoked by nothing at all. In the course of a few years it built more than 1,000 launching installations for intercontinental ballistic missiles; 41 submarines with 656 ballistic missiles; and more than 600 strategic bomber planes, even if at that time not all nuclear weapons were targeted against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Moreover, hundreds of other nuclear arms carriers continue to remain in Europe. In this way the United States achieved a multiple supremacy in strategic arms.

In view of the threats that are continuously being addressed to the USSR and its friends, and in view of the attempts at nuclear extortion and of the existence of plans for an American nuclear attack, the issue of renewing the strategic equilibrium has become a life-and-death issue for the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has appropriately replied to this challenge; and it is only natural that in order to achieve the equilibrium more quickly, this reply was carried out at an appropriate pace.

As regards the last decade, the picture is the same. What is typical and decisive in the sphere of strategic arms in these years? Above all, the arming of ballistic missiles with multiple, independently targetable warheads (in NATO's terminology they are called MIRV). The United States completed testing these warheads already in 1969. Regardless of the USSR's multiple proposals not to deploy intercontinental ballistic missiles with such warheads, the United States carried out its program of rearming its strategic missiles with the new warheads both on land and at sea. Consequently, in the middle of the seventies the number of targets within range of American strategic missiles on land and naval bases increased from 1,710 to more than 7,500. It is this total number of nuclear warheads that the U.S. Administration is officially giving for its intercontinental ballistic missiles and for the ballistic missiles on submarines.

Although this figure is naturally considerably cut down, it nevertheless signifies a more than fourfold increase of the combat capabilities of American intercontinental missile forces deployed on land and at sea.

In the years of the last decade the United States was intensively developing and testing new kinds of strategic weapons -- enhanced-range cruise missiles with air, land, and naval bases. Now it is arming itself with these weapons and deploying them. On encountering the categorical U.S. refusal to give up these dangerous kinds of weapons, the USSR had to start developing, and later testing, its own enhanced-range cruise missiles.

These are only two examples: We could go on citing others. One can ask: Who was it that had initiated the phase of arms races, the phase which began at the turning point from the sixties to the seventies? And how can one term U.S. activities "restraint," when even today the United States has a clear supremacy in the number of nuclear charges on strategic devices; when it continues its attempts to change the strategic situation in its own favor through new strategic weapons (MX and Midgetman intercontinental ballistic missiles on Trident I and Trident II submarines; the B-1B strategic bomber aircraft; enhanced-range cruise missiles on all kinds of bases); when it has started deploying additional devices of a strategic nature in Europe (intermediate-range Pershing II's and cruise missiles)? All this is aimed against the USSR and the countries that are its friends; and all this is steeply enhancing the danger of a nuclear attack on these countries, and thus requires the adoption of appropriate measures for the renewal of the equilibrium, for the creation of an adequate threat to the United States and NATO.

In this way, neither in the fifties and sixties nor in the sixties-seventies did any "challenge" exist to the United States and the NATO countries from the USSR and its allies; and it does not exist now, either. There exists only the wish of Washington and of the NATO leadership to support with weapons the policy of "direct combat" against socialism, to which they adhere: the policy of attempting to resolve the historic dispute between capitalism and socialism by force, or of evoking economic difficulties in the socialist countries by foisting an arms race on them that is alien to their sociopolitical system. At the same time they also want to resolve their own domestic socioeconomic problems with the aid of militarizing the economy and the society as a whole.

The USSR and all the other socialist countries are not striving to achieve military supremacy. Arms races are alien to them. This is not their policy.

[Morozov] It is known that the deployment of new American Pershing II ballistic missiles and of cruise missiles has radically changed the strategic situation in Europe and in the world for the worse. Will you explain the reason for this?

[Starodubov] The main reason is that the United States has brought its strategic devices closer to the USSR's borders, to a distance of only a few minutes' flight from the USSR's vitally important facilities. This radically changes the strategic situation not only in Europe, but also far beyond its borders.

The Pentagon attributes an important role to the Pershing II and cruise missiles in its plan for unleashing a nuclear war. First, because they require only a short time to reach strategic targets in the USSR, they are meant to be used in the front flight of first-strike devices and they are intended to disorganize the USSR's defense, thus diminishing the force of a retalitatory strike on U.S. territory. Second, by deploying these missiles on the allies' territory, the American strategists are shifting to Europe the material foundations of the whole idea of limited nuclear war.

Even though this is a delusion, this idea is nevertheless no less dangerous, because it is advocated by people who can issue instructions for starting a nuclear conflict, without any regard to the consequences for themselves and for the whole world.

Finally, the rapid enhancement of the threat to the USSR and to its allies is forcing them to adopt retaliatory measures, aimed not only at maintaining equilibrium between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, but also between the United States and the USSR. At the same time an additional counterthreat is being created against U.S. territory.

As has been written time and again, the Soviet Union's retaliatory measures include, first, the cancellation of the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear devices in the country's European part, above all, of the SS-20 missiles -- a moratorium adopted in March 1982. Second, in agreement with the GDR and CSSR Governments, the USSR is deploying enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles on the territories of these two countries. These missiles are intended to neutralize the supremacy which the United States wanted to acquire with the short flight time of Pershing II missiles. The deployment of SS-20 missiles in the USSR's European part and of operational-tactical missiles on GDR and CSSR territories is also aimed at creating -- for those areas of the West European NATO countries in which the new American missiles are deployed -- a threat adequate to the threat represented by these countries for the Warsaw Pact states. Third, Soviet submarines equipped with nuclear missiles have drawn closer to U.S. shores, with the aim of creating an additional threat to the United States; the number of these submarines has increased, too. In their strength, precision, hitting ability, and flight time, these devices are adequate to the threat represented for the Soviet Union and its allies by the American missiles in Europe.

It is as the book emphasizes: The main aim of the retaliatory measures is not to permit the United States to undermine the equilibrium and acquire military advantages. The measures remain strictly within the limits dictated by the actions of NATO countries.

USSR REMAINS COMMITTED TO FULL NUCLEAR TEST BAN

PM221417 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[A. Mozgovoy article: "The Tragedy Must Not Be Repeated" -- first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Excerpts] "I would like to know how the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water, signed in Moscow in August 1963, is being observed."

V. Piranashvili, Moscow

The treaty was a major milestone on the path of curbing the nuclear arms race. It significantly limited possibilities for improving nuclear warheads and ensured the conditions for eliminating the most important source of radioactive contamination of the planet. The treaty also played a big political role as one of the first links in the process of relaxing international tension. Now more than 110 states have acceded to it. However, two nuclear powers -- France and China -- are not parties to the treaty.

The Moscow treaty was developed further in the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, in the treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons on the seabed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, and in a number of other international agreements.

Ten years ago, in summer 1974, the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests was signed in Moscow; under it the sides undertook not to carry out explosions having a yield exceeding 150 kilotons (1 kiloton is equivalent to 1,000 tons of TNT). In spring 1976 the USSR and the United States concluded a treaty governing all underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Unfortunately, the United States prevented the ratification of these agreements although the articles are being observed in the meantime.

But the situation can change. "When Reagan came to power," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "he started to build up nuclear arsenals, and that is the reason for his abandonment of any plans to secure a nuclear test ban through talks." The foreign press has carried alarming reports that the present U.S. Administration, which has set itself the aim of achieving military superiority over the USSR, is contemplating removing the limits on underground nuclear weapon tests and "if necessary" abandoning the 1963 Moscow treaty.

The Soviet Union's stance remains firm and consistent -- a full and total ban must be sought on nuclear weapon tests. Our country has repeatedly submitted drafts of appropriate agreements for examination by international forums. All people of goodwill support the Soviet initiatives. Recently, representatives of the leading antiwar organizations of the United States and a number of other countries announced the start of a campaign to ban all nuclear tests, including underground tests, by 6 August 1985 -- the fortieth anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.

ZAGLADIN WRITES ON COMMUNIST DEVELOPMENT

AU211236 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Aug 84 p 6

[Article by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department: "Development of the Communist Movement and Marxism-Leninism"; capitalized passages are published in boldface]

[Text] COMMUNIST MOVEMENT... A GREAT DEAL IS BEING SAID AND WRITTEN ABOUT IT IN THE WORLD. SOME DO SO WITH SYMPATHY, RESPECT, AND HOPE; OTHERS WITH HATRED, WRATH, AND CONDEMNATION. THE FIRST GROUP VIEWS COMMUNISTS AS PIONEERS WHO ARE PAVING THE WAY FOR A HAPPY FUTURE OF MANKIND; THE SECOND AS THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL THAT MUST BE DONE AWAY WITH, THE SOONER THE BETTER.

Stormy discussions are aroused in this connection by the question: What are the real prospects of the communist movement?

Here, too, the answer is not unequivocal. The enemies of our movement quite naturally suppose that it has swung beyond its horizon and that it is doomed to perish soon. President Reagan has repeatedly heralded in a loud voice the "last days" of communism. True advocates of social progress, on the other hand, are convinced that the communist movement will continue its revolutionary upswing and will conquer further and further positions.

Incidentally, even among these advocates it is possible to find a certain number who speak about a "crisis" of the communist movement, saying that this movement, at least in its present form, has ceased to play its roll and needs a "fundamental renovation."

It is impossible not to admit that those who speak today about a "crisis" of the communist movement proceed from specific and quite real facts.

What are these facts?

The are the problems that have sprung up before the fraternal parties in the socialist countries. In the last few years, the events in Poland have been cited most frequently in this connection.

They are the problems that have emerged between some socialist countries, for instance, between China and Vietnam.

They are the known divergent views of ideological and political nature among communists, the "special positions" held by individual communist parties (let us recall, at least, the so-called Eurocommunism).

Finally, there has also been a slowdown in the growth of communist parties in some capitalist countries and, in a number of cases, a temporary reduction of their members base has become apparent.

All of these are, indeed, facts. However, to understand them correctly, and not in a distorted way, it is necessary to ponder their causes and their nature. In other words, it is necessary to understand, and interpret, these facts correctly.

Where do the basic causes of the aforementioned difficulties in the communist movement lie? If we were to deal specifically with one country or another, a concrete analysis of every given situation would, of course, be essential. Nonetheless, there exist certain general problems affecting the movement as a whole.

In analyzing current problems of the communist movement, it is necessary, above all, to take account of the generally new situation that has taken shape in the world. IT IS QUITE EVIDENT THAT IN THE PROCESS OF THE TRANSITION FROM CAPITALISM TO SOCIALISM, A NEW STAGE HAS NOW BEGUN. Notwithstanding all the existing problems, the socialist community has become the mightiest and most dynamically developing economic force in the world, and has achieved military-strategic parity with the principal grouping of imperialist countries, NATO. In other words, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, IMPERIALISM HAS LOST THE POSITION OF STRENGTH which it held for so long. And when we consider the overall situation in the world, we can note: The adversaries of imperialism have gained in power, which gives them the potential to substantially curtail imperialist licentiousness in the life of the planet.

We know that in reality, in life, we do not always succeed in achieving this; the adversaries of imperialism do not always display sufficient activity and ability to unite and coordinate their efforts. Nevertheless, the principal turnabout in world history is obvious. On the one hand, this is opening up new possibilities for communists but, on the other, it confronts them with many new and complicated problems which still have not been adequately thought through, analyzed, and weighed.

We can say that, in our era, history constantly confronts communists and all revolutionaries with many new and complex issues unknown to previous historical eras. No one has any experience in tackling them.

The known difficulties arising in coming to terms with the special aspects of the new stage of historical development are an obvious fact. There is no need to shake one's head over this or to view this as something tragic. After all, even in the past, every new historical development confronted revolutionaries with analogous difficulties and, in the end, they always succeeded in coming to terms with them.

Furthermore, the current problems of the communist movement are also an outcome of the rapid GROWTH OF THE RANKS OF REVOLUTIONARY FORCES, INCLUDING THE RANKS OF THE WORKERS CLASS. New social strata have joined the struggle for the national and social liberation of nations, including strata whose origin is associated with nonproletarian groups of the population, groups that do not possess the necessary level of class awareness and that can waver and fail to orient themselves correctly in the tidal current of time flow. The growth of the worker class ranks and revolutionary forces in general has also resulted in a certain reduction of the average standard of class awareness among proletarian masses in the nonsocialist world.

This has necessarily been reflected in the activities of communist parties in the nonsocialist part of the world, especially since, in many cases, the most recent period was marked by an exchange of cadres. The leadership bodies at various levels have been joined by new people not yet possessing the necessary combat experience. Many of them grew up and became communists, in the period of the "peaceful" development of capitalism, in the economic boom years, which has marked their views and their approaches to the problems of contemporary capitalism.

And, finally, in analyzing the present state of the communist movement, is it perhaps possible to forget the immensely sharpened ATTACKS OF THE CLASS ADVERSARY, which are sharper today than ever before? Imperialist policy, ideology, and propaganda are swooping upon communists with a rage that is unparalleled. Undermining the influence of communists, discrediting them, and attempting to weaken or break up communist parties has become the most important direction of imperialist activity and revisionist ideology and policy. This has also become the main goal of the bourgeois states' apparatus of repression, espionage, and subversion. For example, from a directive of the U.S. National Security Council, the appropriate services view the following as their task:

-- to cause the greatest possible difficulties to world communism, and to exploit these difficulties;

-- to discredit the international communist movement, strive to limit its influence, and undermine the strength of communist parties and organizations;

-- to curb the expansion of communist ideology in all parts of the world. (See: "Foreign and Military Intelligence, Book I," Washington, 1976, pages 179-205)

We must also not lose sight of the fact that the monopoly bourgeoisie now has at its disposal a mighty apparatus of mass information media, which from early morning to late in the night literally bombards the minds of people in the West with the most absurd ideas, lies, and slanders. All this is designed to discredit socialism, communism, and communists in the eyes of the masses and force the fraternal parties to renounce a consistent struggle in the interest of the workers class, in the interest of the working man.

The present activation of the anticommunist "crusade" by the bourgeoisie is, by the way, nothing but a reaction to the strength and influence of the communist movement. And indeed, had this movement been really so weak and going through such a crisis as is claimed, would the bourgeoisie be expending such resources and efforts to combat it?

Let us sum up the findings so far. Problems and difficulties do exist. There is no doubt that some of them are the result of objective mistakes, the deviation of some communists or other from Marxist-Leninist principles, and that they are the outcome of wavering in questions of principal importance. Nevertheless, the fundamental cause lies elsewhere. THE MAIN SOURCE OF THE CURRENT PROBLEMS OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT LIES IN THE UNUSUALLY DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY, IN THE SUCCESS OF REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN COMPETITION WITH THE FORCES OF THE OLD WORLD, IN THE ACCELERATION AND COMPLICATION OF THE PROCESSES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, AND IN THE ESCALATION OF CLASS STRUGGLE ON AN INTERNATIONAL SCALE IN CONNECTION WITH THESE SUCCESSES.

History itself, with all due vehemence, poses the question of further increasing the role of the communist movement in world developments, the question of increasing the effectiveness of the movement's activity and of deepening the solidarity and mutual coordination among parties making up the movement. The possibilities for this exist, there is no doubt about that. This is demonstrated by the success being achieved by the fraternal parties, in defiance of all difficulties and the plots of the class enemy.

This particularly applies to the activity of fraternal parties in the socialist community, which are always achieving new success in building socialism and communism, individually and also by collective effort. The June summit conference of the representatives of CEMA countries again confirmed: Our community's prospects are prospects of further development, based on the conscientious work of our peoples and on the comradely collaboration of fraternal parties and states.

Furthermore, this also applies to the activities of fraternal countries in the nonsocialist countries of the world. Many of them have become a real force of national development.

And finally this also applies to the activity of the communist movement in the international field, where it figures as the most active peace-creating factor, as the combat force fighting the danger of a nuclear war.

But it is also clear that, in order to make wider use of the possibilities confronting the communist movement, it is imperative to overcome the present difficulties and resolve the outstanding problems. The question arises: What is needed for this?

The materials of the most recent congresses of communist and workers parties and their Central Committee plenums, as well as the speeches of their leading figures show: In the opinion of the revolutionary vanguard of mankind, IT IS, ABOVE ALL, NECESSARY TO CONTINUE TO CONSOLIDATE THE MARXIST-LENINIST FOUNDATIONS OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

True, we can sometimes hear the opinion that this is not inevitable, that loyalty to Marxism-Leninism is not an imperative condition for the communists' work to be effective. A certain Finnish author who recently made similar claims argued as follows: Revolutions, he said, start and are successful as a result of the establishment of a revolutionary situation, and not as a result of the ideological, Marxist-Leninist firmness of communist parties. Then why should one place such emphasis on ideology, theory, and Marxism-Leninism?

Well, this author is right in saying that a revolution really cannot make do without a revolutionary situation. However, as V. I. Lenin stressed: Not every revolutionary situation leads to a revolution, even less to a victorious revolution. For a revolution to take place, and be successful, one needs subjective maturity and the people's determiniation to engage in, and win, a revolution. An inseparable part of this is the existence of a revolutionary party of the workers class, armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

Historical experience has confirmed that this conclusion is correct. It has happened time and again in the past that those revolutions achieving a great beginning upsurge, which were joined by immense masses of people and were capable of leading the workers class to final victory, ended in failure if there were no parties of a Lenin-type in the appropriate countries. The revolutions in Austria and Germany in 1918 are a most graphic illustration of this.

Of course, it must be said that in certain instances the revolutions suffered defeat for other reasons, for instance, due to outside interference from counterrevolution and so forth. But if they were not headed by revolutionary parties armed with Marxism-Leninism, their failure was inevitable.

However, even in the postrevolutionary historical periods, in most everyday times, loyalty to Marxism-Leninism was and continues to be the prerequisite of the communists' successful activity. It is true that a really communist class policy of consistently pushing through the vital interests of the workers class, a policy that combines the struggle for its everyday interests with the fight for its basic, final goals, is unthinkable without the support provided by the scientific theory of social development. And history knows no other such theory than Marxism-Leninism.

One can of course recall examples when certain progress was also achieved by parties that had withdrawn from Marxist-Leninist principles. In this connection, certain comrades in the communist movement recently expressed the following "theory": A party that is working successfully, even at the cost of withdrawing from principles, is more useful to the cause than a party that does not achieve any significant practical results, although it maintains principled positions. This is a dangerous postulate, since it can serve as an excuse for any deviations from the basic positions of Marxism-Leninism. The basic thing is that this postulate is incorrect; it lacks truth.

Primarily, the parties that have currently achieved weight and influence, have won all this exactly because of their consistent implementation of Marxist-Leninist principles in practical life. True, it happened that they achieved a certain success even if they withdrew from these principles in certain historic phases. But what kind of success was it?

Either it was a matter of winning an additional number of votes in elections, or a matter of winning a sufficient number of members for their ranks. But such success brought no practical results either to the workers class or to the working people.

At the same time these successes were, as a rule, only shortlived. Sooner or later, in the end inevitably, they were followed by a decline. The fate of the PCE is a telling example. Initially, it won more than 20,000 members and quite a few seats in parliament, but after that it lost its positions catastrophically as a consequence of its deviation from Marxism-Leninism and its orientation toward so-called Eurocommunism.

At the same time, such communist parties as the German, Greek, Portuguese, Bolivian, and Argentine ones prove that, if a policy correctly combines science and art, principlemindedness and flexibility, and strategy and tactics with loyalty to principles, then the parties achieve reliable, lasting successes even under the most difficult conditions; they achieve real results which serve the people's masses.

It must be noted that a weakening of the international collaboration of fraternal parties, the emergence of a kind of isolationist mood, and calls for a rejection of proletarian internationalism can be noticed precisely in those cases where there is a certain wavering in ideological-theoretical issues, and there are well-known deviations from Marxist-Leninist principles. And also vice-versa: Whenever loyalty to these principles is the basis of party policy, realistic results are also achieved in organizing the working people's international collaboration, above all in the fight for peace.

THE MAIN LESSON TAUGHT BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IS, BEYOND ALL DOUBT: THE FURTHER SUCCESS OF THIS MOVEMENT ON ALL FRONTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE MOST DECISIVELY DEPENDS ON LOYALTY TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GREAT DOCTRINE OF MARXISM-LENINISM. This is only natural.

The communist parties emerged as a result of combining revolutionary theory with the workers movement; that is why they can successfully exist and work only as long as this tie is firm and organic. A weakening of a communist party's Marxist-Leninist base represents a violation of the linkage between revolutionary theory and the vanguard of the workers movement; it leads to the actual transformation of the party, or generally, even to its extinction. In the final analysis, this means that the workers movement is weakened in the country, and its revolutionary potential diminished.

In their analyses of the present situation and the situation in the worldwide communist movement, the fraternal parties have reached the conclusion that it is imperative to radically activate theoretical and ideological-educational work. The generalization of materials from their congresses in the last decade makes it possible to state that the following circumstances in particular are coming to the fore there:

FIRST: It is stressed that it is imperative for the communists to ACQUIRE A DEEPER MASTERY of the immeasurable treasures accumulated by Marxist-Leninist thinking during its entire existence. The parties' attention to party education and the improvement of the party education system follows from this.

SECOND: It is stated that the issue is to constantly DEVELOP THEORY on the basis of a generalization of the realistic experience acquired in the class struggle. The parties' effort to create or improve their scientific-theoretical institutions follows from this, as does their effort to deepen the Marxist-Leninist analyses of the new problems of our current social development.

THIRD: It is emphasized that, simultaneously, the issue must be to conduct a more active STRUGGLE AGAINST ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR THEORY and its Marxist-Leninist principles, against attempts to let them fall into oblivion. During the almost 150 years of Marxism's existence an immense number of such attempts have been made, but none have succeeded. That is why the fight against distortions of Marxist-Leninist theory, both right-wing and left-wing revisionism, dogmatism and dead academism in any form whatsoever, constitutes an important part of the fraternal parties' general theoretical, ideological activity.

The activity of the communist movement has already brought enormous advantages to all mankind. It can be said, without exaggeration, that all the most important and most significant social achievements in the life of the 20th century peoples is linked with the communists' activity, their self-denying struggle. Mankind's future, too, depends, to an enormous extent, on the further development and consolidation of its communist vanguard. This means that it increasingly depends on the further consolidation of Marxist-Leninist positions in the world, on firm ties between Marxism-Leninism on one hand and the revolutionary movement, and the work and struggle of the workers class on the other.

NOVIKOV VIEWS UNIDO CONFERENCE DELIBERATIONS

PM221258 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Novikov dispatch under the general heading "On a Current Topic": "For Equal Rights and Dialogue"]

[Text] Vienna -- The Fourth UN General Conference on Industrial Development (UNIDO) has just ended here. The discussions showed quite clearly that there is an acute struggle under way between the two main camps on the questions discussed at this international forum -- the stance of the developing countries supported by the socialist states, and that of the Western powers. The militarist forces of the imperialist powers are carrying over the policy of confrontation into international economic relations in an attempt to achieve their political goals by way of trade pressure, credit and technological discrimination, blockade, and illegal economic "sanctions."

The brutal exploitation by the industrially developed capitalist countries -- above all the United States -- of the economically weak young independent states of Africa, Asia, and Latin America entails a growth in their indebtedness, which currently stands at more than $700 billion. According to UNCTAD Secretariat data, in 1979-1981 alone the United States annually obtained around $6.8 billion in profit from the developing countries. FRG monopolies also extort considerable profits from the developing countries: in 1981 these profits amounted to DM12.6 billion, which is twice as much as the amount of "official aid," which in the same year was around $3.2 billion.

At the general conference, representatives of young states pointed to the unequal and dependent position of the developing countries in the capitalist world economy. Recently the main source for enriching private, primarily U.S., banks and corporations at the expense of the developing countries has been their unprecedented hikes in interest rates for loan capital, hikes which are directly linked with Washington's colossal spending on the arms race. All this had led to a reduction in the young states' industrial development rates and in certain countries the industrialization process has come to a complete stop.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries show profound understanding for the difficulties encountered by the developing states in the course of their economic formation and express their readiness to continue to expand relations with them with a view to aiding their industrial development. The socialist community countries are promoting the effective implementation of the industrialization of the developing countries through practical deeds and are giving them, as fully as possible, great and multifaceted aid in building up their industrial potential.

This concerns the utilization of modern technology, the training of national cadres, and other areas. During the discussions the socialist countries' representatives expressed their ideas on a strategy for the creation of independent national economies by the developing states. Enhancing the role of state planning and the development of the economy, ensuring the leading role of the state sector, retaining national sovereignty over natural resources, aiding the establishment of state measures for controlling the activity of foreign private capital and transnational corporations, developing scientific and technical potential, and so forth are important tools in the implementation of this strategy.

Over many years the developing countries have been convinced of the mutually advantageous nature of economic cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist states. Responsibility for the developing countries' age-old backwardness lies with the former colonialist countries.

Representatives of the Western powers at the conference tried to "attribute" the developing countries' backwardness to some "inability" of theirs to resolve their own economic problems without the participation of private foreign capital and the transnational monopolies. Delegates from the developing countries entirely refuted these subterfuges of the neocolonizers with concrete facts.

The conference's concluding document stresses that the peoples' peace and security are the main conditions for industrial development and that UNIDO must aid the creation of a situation of genuine peace and security, which would make it possible to allocate resources for the implementation of social and economic programs in the developing countries.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS AAPSO GENERAL SECRETARY

LD211451 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Bayken Ashimov in the Kremlin today presented an Order of Peoples' Friendship to General Secretary of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq.

On behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Bayken Ashimov cordially congratulated Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq on his 50th birthday and the high award which marks his services in the struggle against colonialism, for national independence and peace. He emphasised that topical problems of the present, linked with opposition to imperialism's militaristic policy, are in the centre of attention of the participants in the Afro-Asian solidarity movement. Of special significance is the AAPSO's activities aimed at ensuring closer unity of action of Asian and African peoples against the threat of a nuclear war.

Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet state for the high appraisal of his activities. He said that this award is rightfully shared by the participants in the Afro-Asian solidarity movement, all who firmly come out against imperialism, for peace and socio-economic progress. The peoples which became free from colonialism, which are defending their national sovereignty in complicated international conditions, regard the Soviet Union as the decisive factor of preservation of peace and highly appreciate its invariably great attention to the destinies of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. They welcome the new Soviet initiatives for the Middle East settlement.

Those present at the ceremony congratulated Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq on the award.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REPUBLICAN PARTY CONVENTION

Platform 'Exhibits Imperial Arrogance'

LD221807 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 22 Aug 84

["Hawks Make a Declaration" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov:

The U.S. Republican Party has adopted at its convention in Dallas a document that strikes by its cynicism, great-power arrogance and chauvinism. If someone needed proof of the U.S. Administration's contempt and enmity towards everything that does not correspond to its credo, the election platform of the Republicans gives ample evidence. So that no one had any doubts left about the U.S. future conduct in the world community, it was proclaimed world-wide in Dallas: America does not apologise today for its foreign policies.

Let us not discuss all aspects of the document adopted at the Republican convention. Let us consider just one of them -- respect for the sovereignty of nations. Will this principle be honoured by those who are now in power in the United States and who intend to keep on for another four years? Far from that.

The matter concerns not only Cuba or Nicaragua, with regard to which the authors of the document do not conceal their anger and desire to force them to abandon revolutionary changes. It is not even the Soviet Union which is seen in their perverted minds as nothing but as an anomalous state, as the chief threat to American "democratic" institutes.

The point at issue is China, the country spoken of in friendly terms by U.S. President Ronald Reagan at a time of his controversial trip to Beijing during which he also emphasised their "community of views" and "principles of preserving peace". It appears that the United States will retain duplicity with regard to that country. The essence of this attitude, as before, will be determined by the aspiration to use China for its anti-Soviet purposes and "two China policy." Ensuring freedom of Taiwan, the document says, remains one of the major elements of U.S. policy. The United States is ready to help Taiwan defend this freedom. The United States, the document points out, acting in traditions of President Wilson, backs the principle of self-determination and will act at one with the U.S.-British allies in order to guarantee that freedom be preserved for Hong Kong's five million people.

But from whom is Taiwan to be defended? Is preservation of Hong Kong's freedom in tradition of the U.S. 28th president who engineered jointly with the British allies the imperialist intervention against the world's first socialist state?

People on the Potomac bank do not want to put up with the fact that besides the United States, there exist other countries inhabited by people with different notions of human values. They do not want to put up with that and, wherever possible, are striving to preserve the neo-colonialist status quo or to destroy by rude force what goes against their liking. Taiwan and Hong Kong are no exception. The United States trampled upon defenceless Grenanda in order to "ensure its freedom." It tore off from Mauritius the Island of Diego Garcia and adapted it for the needs of its interventionist policy. The United States insatiably devours one after another integral parts of the U.N. trust territory devours one after another integral parts of the U.S. trust territory of the Pacific islands (Micronesia). We do not mention Latin American countries which the United States views as Texas' backyards where Washington can do whatever it likes.

The document adopted in Dallas is permeated with imperial arrogance. But one would like to ask if the Republican hawks, obsessed with it, have not gone too far.

Reagan Policy Hurts U.S.

LD230257 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] The Republican Party endorsed its election platform at its convention in Dallas, Texas, on Tuesday. Here's a commentary by (Sofia Timofeyeva).

The part of the platform dealing with foreign policy matters leaves no doubt at all that the party of Mr Reagan will continue to further aggravate the international situation if it is returned to power. The platform endorsed all the political commitments of the present administration, which has dramatically exacerbated the international situation. The pompous title of that part of the platform -- America's Security and Peace Throughout the World -- can only mislead those who want to be misled. During the past nearly 4 years in power, the Reagan administration has brought the Americans neither greater security nor stronger peace. On the contrary, the moves of the Reagan administration have increased the nuclear war threat to the world and the United States, and hundreds of Americans have lost their lives in Lebanon and Grenada.

A declaration of a continued commitment to the same policies raises the question: What sacrifices have the Reagan administration in store for the Americans? It is highly significant that not long before his official nomination, President Reagan joked in front of a microphone that he had ordered the bombing of Russia. That so-called joke aroused a great deal of indignation and alarm throughout the world. The affair reflects the essence of the foreign policy of the Republican administration aimed at reaching military superiority and preparing a nuclear war. President Reagan proclaimed a crusade against the Soviet Union and he insisted that the United States spend $1 trillion on the arms race, and that the deployment of nuclear United States' missiles go ahead in Western Europe.

Now what has the United States gained from that policy? Not a single agreement on limiting military preparations has been concluded over Mr Reagan's term as President, the talks on nuclear missile reduction and limitation were torpedoed as a result of the deployment of United States missiles in Europe, and the entire nuclear weapons control process was stalled. At the same time, the level of nuclear confrontation has reached a new and more dangerous high as a result of President Reagan's policies. The Soviet Union was forced to take retaliatory measures in response to the deployment of American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. As a result of these measures, United States territory would become more vulnerable to a nuclear response.

Ronald Reagan is planning to spend $1.5 more trillion on new nuclear weapons, warships, and bombs if he returns to power. It is impossible to tell by how much the threat to America and the entire world would grow if Mr Reagan's policies are continued.

Platform Reactionary, Militarist

LD221422 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Dallas (Texas) August 22 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports:

The Republican Party's current convention here has endorsed its election platform which in its spirit and content is an expression of ideology and policy of the most reactionary, militarist circles of the United States.

Written virtually at the bidding of the White House, this document seals the lines for a continuation of the U.S. course of force and confrontation with regard to the Soviet Union and in international affairs as a whole, towards further spiraling up of the arms race, including that in space. Adopted in point of fact without discussion in an atmosphere of chauvinistic intoxication, the platform picks up and develops the crude anti-sovietism and overt hostility with regard to other peoples, which Washington has been showing throughout Reagan's Presidency.

Although the text of the platform contains high-sounding assurances as to adherence to the preservation of peace and to talks with the Soviet Union, which is obviously prompted by election-year considerations, the basic provisions of the Republican Party's election platform are indicative exactly of the opposite. Thus, to the USA it formulates the goal of being stronger than any potential enemy. The authors of the document unreservedly support the administration's course towards spiraling up of the nuclear arms race, which is designated as "modernisation of strategic forces". They also support the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the plans for the creation of a large-scale anti-missile system with space-based elements, which signifies the spread of the arms race over the near-earth space.

The "peaceable" rhetoric which Washington resorts to is virtually exposed by the platform's thesis that the United States should "prevail" in the event of outbreak of a nuclear conflict. In other words, the line towards winning a victory in a nuclear war has been confirmed again.

It follows from the platform that the Republicans' rightist top leadership that fully supports the Reagan administration proclaims interventionism, the mounting of an armed force, and U.S. military interference in various parts of the globe as the bedrock of U.S. foreign policy. Stated, in particular, is an intention to continue to give military aid to the CIA-maintained Somozista bands that invade Nicaragua. The document states with an unexampled insolence that Nicaragua should not be allowed to remain a refuge of communists. Plans being nurtured by Washington for an overt aggression against that sovereign country have been thereby sanctioned.

The authors of the Republican platform, with an undisguised delight, mention the U.S. piratic attack against Grenada, cynically referring to it as a liberatory action. They also state the need to give further military and economic aid to the anti-people repressive regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala.

The platform is calling for a continuation of U.S. interference in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, for the rendering of the aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionary bands which terrorise civilian population. Full support is proclaimed for the aggressive policy of Israel which practises genocide against the Arabs in the occupied territories.

The platform-declared adherence to the "American values and institutions" sounds as an overt call for the suppression of dissent inside the country, for a broader offensive on the progressive forces, and for the fanning up of chauvinistic sentiments that reign in the United States in an atmosphere of neo-McCarthyist intoxication. As was to be expected, there is not a word about glaring violations of the civil rights of millions of Americans, about the victims of political repressions such as American Indian leader Leonard Peltier, black activist John Harris, members of the "Orlando Eight," and thousands and thousands of others thrown into U.S. jails.

The Republicans' election platform in every way advertises Reagan's economic policy. In the process it is fully passed over in silence that "Reaganomics" has led to huge budget deficits which threaten with a new economic slump, to an unprecedented growth of the national debt, and to a decline in the real incomes of the population.

Kornilov Scores Platform

LD221147 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, 22 Aug (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The U.S. Republican Party convention being held in Dallas has voted in favor, without discussion, of the election platform drafted by the party's ultraright wing and the Reagan entourage, which overtly supports current U.S. policy.

This platform in both spirit and content is an expression of the ideology and policy of the most aggressive, reactionary, and right-wing-conservative forces of the country. It consolidates the aims of continuing the U.S. course of strength and confrontation regarding the Soviet Union and in international affairs as a whole; of further escalating the arms race; including space weapons; of stepping up U.S. interference in various parts of the world; undermining progressive regimes; and combating national-liberation and revolutionary movements. The program parallels and develops the crude anti-Sovietism and open hostility that Reagan and his entourage have displayed during his presidency.

The program reveals the U.S. ruling circles' long-term military-strategic aims as a great power and a cynical demand for American diktat in world affairs. The essence and core of this program are a proclamation of force as the fundamental principle in U.S. foreign policies, and a striving to achieve military-strategic superiority over the USSR at any price and by any means. It is known that the growth rates of the U.S. military budget in 1981-83 averaged 17 percent, that the 1985 fiscal year military budget will reach $300 billion, and that the Pentagon plans to consume no less than $2.5 trillion, during 1985-89, a figure greater than in the last 15 years. Raging militarism and a mad arms race unprecedented in scope, pushing the world toward the abyss of nuclear self-immolation, and turning out to mean a reduction in security for America itself and the total militarization of its economy -- this is the "visiting card" of the present Washington administration's foreign policies.

The program confirms the sinister essence of Washington's aims for the right to interfere in the affairs of sovereign states to impose systems based on the U.S. model. It is well-known: Wherever there have been "hot-spots" in the world, the presence of aggressive U.S. forces is invariably discovered. The "undeclared wars" being waged by imperialism and its hirelings against the peoples of sovereign Afghanistan and revolutionary Nicaragua, the blatant threats to Cuba, the "strategic cooperation" with the Israeli aggressor and the attempts wherever possible, from Chile to South Korea, to implant and nurture the most reactionary, bloody and tyrannical regimes -- this is yet another "visiting card" of the Washington "crusaders," who have raised terror and diktat to the status of state policy.

The Dallas convention reflects the strategy and tactics of the present Washington leadership -- and this strategy and tactics envisage not only sabre-rattling and interventionist campaigns against sovereign states, but also frantic, unabashed demagogy, with whose help the latter-day claimants to world dominion would like to hide, to mask the aggressive essence of their policy. Yet another sample of this demagogy can be seen, as is evident from news agencies' reports, on the convention speech by U.S. Vice President G. Bush, who harangued about "certain peace initiatives" of Washington, to which the Soviet side, they say, "ought to reply."

Statements of this kind emanate from those circles in the United States that wrecked the nuclear arms talks in Geneva, refused to resolve the question of banning chemical weapons, block the paths to the prevention of the militarization of space, and sabotage the conference on confidence-building measures in Stockholm! The propaganda exercises about Washington's "love of peace" can be called nothing other than a record in hypocrisy...

The "platform," to which the Republican convention in Dallas has given its seal of approval is evidence that Reagan and his accomplices are not promising Americans, and even other peoples, a reduction in military danger, nor an improvement in relations between the USSR and United States but, on the contrary, an escalation of tension and the threat of war. And this calls peoples to vigilance!

'Flagrant Chauvinism' at Convention

LD221149 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 Aug 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] Judging by Western agency reports from Dallas, the U.S. Republican Party convention is being held in a spirit of chauvinism. The party bosses plan to create favorable conditions for justifying an election platform whose foreign policy pivot is reliance on force, exacerbation of confrontation with the Soviet Union, and U.S. diktat in all world affairs.

What is the value of just one utterance by Jeane Kirkpatrick, who delivered the convention's main report on U.S. foreign policy issues? We, she said, have come a long way in 4 years from the disgrace of Tehran to the brave actions in rescuing U.S. students in Grenada. Mrs Kirkpatrick's entire report was permeated with flagrant chauvinism. Distorting obvious historical facts, she tried to remove blame from the United States for the extremely tense situation that has now come about in the world.

Incidentally, I would like to adduce a remarkable detail that typically characterizes Jeane Kirkpatrick. Formally she belongs to the Democratic Party, but she faithfully serves the Republican Reagan administration. It is not for nothing that she was instructed to deliver her report at the Dallas convention. As U.S. representative at the United Nations, this woman is guided by Washington's directions, which are openly hostile to the international community. This stance is absolutely and fully reflected by the great power aggressive line of the present Reagan administration because she is credited with the weighty list of actions inflaming the world situation and reinforcing the threat of nuclear combat. It was Washington that broke off the nuclear arms talks in Geneva, and again blocked the Soviet proposal for the prevention of space militarization. The Reagan administration refuses to resolve the issue of banning chemical weapons and is sabotaging the Stockholm conference. Having declared virtually the entire planet the sphere of vital U.S. interests, the White House has raised terror, diktat, and blackmail to the level of state policy, proclaiming its intention to continue to pursue a line of interference in various regions of the world, undermining progressive regimes, and fighting against the national-liberation and revolutionary movement.

Therefore, when summing up the foreign policy results of the present administration, it can be said with full justification that the United States has acquired the unenviable reputation of being the main source of the military threat throughout the world since Reagan arrived in the White House.

Nevertheless, Washington has not been able to achieve its dream of military superiority despite all its efforts. That will remain mere myth and illusion.

Ultimately, it is time the President of the United States and his entourage realized this and made sober, reasonable conclusions proceeding from the urgent interests of their own country, as responsible statesmen should.

Bush Shows Militarist Course

LD222209 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 22 TASS -- Addressing a press conference in Dallas, where the national Republican convention is taking place, U.S. Vice-President George Bush did his utmost to advertise the militarist course of the White House and called for a continued policy from strength. I believe that we have firmly re-established the United States in its role of leader of the free world, he claimed.

Trying to reassure U.S. putlic opinion, alarmed by Reagan's pernicious course of confrontation, Bush claimed, in the teeth of facts, that the world today is farther from war than it was three and a half years ago. Posing as a peace-maker, he alleged that the White House only wanted talks on the limitation of the nuclear arms race. In so doing, he went so far as saying that these efforts were blocked by the position of the Soviet Union which, according to him, should decide whether to conduct talks with the USA.

It is hard to say if there is more hypocricy or cynical deceit in these allegations. Reasonable politicians and press commentators say that the adventuristic policy of the Reagan administration during the past few years has escalated world tensions to the boiling point, dramatically aggravated Soviet-American relations, and given an edge to the threat of nuclear war. During the past few days, in particular, this fact has been pointed out by Geraldine Ferraro, the Democratic candidate to the vice-presidency, in an interview on the NBC T.V. Company, and by Robert Byrd, leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate. The aggravation of the world situation is a consequence of the tough anti-Soviet course of the White House, its refusal to conduct serious talks with the USSR on arms control, and the U.S. armed ventures in Central America and the Middle East, the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES says.

Having deployed new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the Reagan administration escalated the threat of nuclear war in Europe, the newspaper MERCURY NEWS points out.

Trying to prepare U.S. public opinion for new armed ventures in Central America, Bush maliciously attacked Cuba and Nicaragua, charging them with "destabilizing" the region and conspiring "to destroy democracy" in El Salvador and even with smuggling drugs into the USA. The world at large knows, however, that it is Washington that has created grave tensions in Central America by flagrantly and openly trying to strangle the Nicaraguan revolution with the help of the CIA's piratic operations and military blackmail and to bring to their knees the Salvadoran patriots fighting the puppet pro-American regime in their country.

As for the accusations of drug trafficking brought up against Cuba and Nicaragua, they are absurd and only intended to distract attention from the real powers behind that criminal business, who are to be looked for in the White House. As the election platform of the Democratic Party points out, it is the Reagan administration that drastically cut the staff of agents and officers of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Customs Service, and the Internal Revenue Service, in other words, the agencies whose duty is to fight drug trafficking in the USA. These measures are the right way to weaken the forces fighting drug trafficking, the document says. The true light on the causes of these measures was thrown by the newspaper DAILY WORLD, which said: The truth is that the government, including senior officials, cooperates with the gangsters, Cuban renegades in Miami, and the CIA in importing and peddling drugs.

SPECIALIST VIEWS U.S. POLICY OF CONFRONTATION

LD181648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 18 Aug 84

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; commentary by military specialist professor Lieutenant General Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov; "A Strategy of Recklessness"]

[Text] Analysis of all the real actions and steps by Washington and the U.S. war department shows that the militarist course aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union remains unchanged. The aggressive character of the U.S. political goal is particularly vivid in the main assumptions of the Pentagon's present military doctrine, the so-called doctrine of direct confrontation.

The political aspect of the doctrine of direct confrontation proceeds from the fact that the entire world is seen as a target for U.S. strategy. In the opinion of the strategy's authors, the United States can achieve its political goals by a display of military power right up to a readiness to make unrestricted use of it. The doctrine claims quite definitively that the main aim of military construction in the U.S. Armed Forces in the next 5 years is to achieve major one-sided military advantages over socialism in all spheres. In this respect, there is continued reliance on being the first to inflict nuclear strikes.

The very dangerous nature of these plans is obvious to everyone. However, the politicians in the White House and the people in generals' uniforms from the banks of the Potomac are not taking account of many factors, primarily the following factor: No single dangerous challenge by the United States can remain without the proper response. Second, it is no longer possible at the present time to ignore the mounting public opinion of millions of people in all continents that do not want to be reconciled to the real possibility of transforming our globe into an asphalt desert.

The strategic aspects of the doctrine determine the character of the United States' notorious strategic triad and the way it is to be used. It is well known that American strategic offensive forces consist of three main components: intercontinental missiles, nuclear submarines armed with ballistic missiles, and strategic bombers. There is every reason today to judge that the Pentagon is attempting to add to those three elements a further two, namely, medium-range nuclear systems in Europe and weapons that may be stationed in space. The doctrine of direct confrontation provides for the transformation of West Europe into the epicenter for a nuclear cataclysm. The Pentagon intends to complicate the missile situation in Europe by its space odysseys.

Using demagogic techniques as always, the U.S. President said in one of his speeches last year that he had decided to embark on the creation of an antimissile shield for the United States. American imperialism has decided to provide itself with an antimissile castle in addition to its nuclear sword. This step is not fortuitous. The fact is that the decision to create a so-called miracle defense coincides with the deployment of several hundred Pershing and Tomahawk missiles in West Europe. Their thinking is roughly as follows: Pershing missiles are able to fly to the Soviet Union in a very short time. The retaliatory strike at the aggressor, the United States, would require a timespan several times greater, on the order of 50 minutes. This latter strike would be neutralized to a considerable degree by ABM systems stationed in space. In their reckless and dangerous plans, Pentagon strategists see the future of the space system precisely as the previously absent element for ensuring victory.

If we were to suppose that the Americans had succeeded in creating such a system and they were able, relatively speaking, to secure themselves against retaliatory strikes, the aggressors would have the opportunity to choose a particularly suitable moment for a preemptive first strike. This is why the U.S. Administration in no way wants to undertake honest negotiations on preventing the militarization of space. The space ABM system is not a defensive element but an exclusively offensive and aggressive element.

The Soviet political leadership has repeatedly stated that peace at the present time can be ensured only based on observance of the principle of equal security for all states. There now exists objectively a military-political situation where the parity, balance, and equality of the nuclear-missile forces of the two opposing blocs can create serious preconditions for safeguarding peace on our planet. In these conditions, the resolute, firm, and consistent character of Soviet policy in defending peace acts as a decisive factor restraining the forces of war and aggression. The immediate goal of the Soviet Union, as the statements of its leaders make plain, is to remove the immediate threat of nuclear war and, in the future, to further reduce its likelihood and, ideally, to exclude the possibility of nuclear war breaking out on our planet.

However, until the people in the NATO capitals come to realize the fruitlessness of chasing one-sided military advantages, we must maintain vigilance and combat readiness at the very highest levels. The higher the level of our readiness to thwart the aggressive designs expounded in the Pentagon's doctrines, the less the likelihood of an aggressor deciding on a nuclear adventure.

COMMENT ON U.S. TRADE POLICY OBJECTIVES

PRAVDA Cited on Restrictions

LD200913 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS -- It is getting ever more clear that Americans are trying to use the extension of the list of "forbidden goods" last July for gaining ever more complete control over the trade of Western firms with socialist countries, Yuriy Kharlanov writes in PRAVDA today. "With this in view, Washington does not stop short of threats to resort to tough economic sanctions against those who dare go beyond the limits set by the U.S."

Of course, "the main purpose of the present-day U.S. pressure is to try and inflict damage to socialist countries. However, it is not its only purpose. Hidden behind all sorts of 'embargoes' and 'bans' is the obvious striving of Washington to reduce the competitiveness of its allies and to restore the monopoly position of American trusts on the markets", the commentary underlines.

Many people in the West come to realise that President Reagan played a nasty trick on its partners at the London conference of the "big seven" when he forced them to agree in principle on the toughening of the list of "forbidden goods", Yuriy Kharlanov stresses. U.S. Partners are trying to protect their interests. The Japanese Government demanded the holding of consultations on this problem with the official representatives of Washington. Protests are voiced today practically in all the capitals of the U.S. allies.

"History has proved on more than one occasion that no 'embargoes' imposed by the West can block the economic development of socialist countries. However, today it is getting even more obvious than ever before that 'sanctions', bans and orders of Washington can well be used as an instrument of enhancing its economic influence and can inflict considerable damage to those who, yielding to U.S. pressure, take part in their implementation", the commentary stresses.

Sanctions Hurt U.S. Economy

PM220831 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 33, Aug 84 pp 5-7

[Genrikh Bazhenov article: "The Sanctions -- A Failure"]

[Text] It was pointed out at the recent CMEA economic summit that the U.S. ruling quarters are trying to exploit international economic contacts to further their own political ends. Violating the generally accepted norms of international relations, they tear up agreements, organize trade, credit, and technological blockades, and resort to all sorts of embargoes and "sanctions." As a result, Soviet-American political and economic relations are now worse than they have ever been since the end of World War II.

A feature of the White House's policy is the unprecedented arms build-up and the fanatical striving for military superiority over our country. It is small wonder, therefore, that trade and economic relations, which are always the first to suffer when the political climate deteriorates, are now in a very bad way.

Even in the mid-seventies, when there was some increase in business contacts, the volume of Soviet-American trade fell far short of its potential. In 1979, for instance, the trade turnover between the two countries constituted $4.5 billion. Now it has gone down to $2.3 billion. As for the import of American machinery and equipment by the Soviet Union, it is now worth barely $300 million -- approximately as much as U.S. trade with Trinidad and Tobago.

Hostilities?

In a recent statement, Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. Ambassador at the United Nations, explained this meagre level of business by the fact that the Reagan administration no longer regards the detente doctrine as a fitting basis for its relations with the Soviet Union. She was quite candid in revealing the reasons for this change of attitude. One of the purposes of detente, as the West saw it, she said, was to make the East dependent on the West through the strengthening of economic links. Actually, the reverse has happened she maintains.

Let us give the U.S. Ambassador at the U.N. her due for the depth of her theoretical analysis, for her attempt to make a personal contribution to the definition of detente in business relationships. Her interpretation of detente is a purely American invention. It would be in order to remind her, though, that the U.S.S.R. has never yielded to pressure or to any attempts to make it economically dependent in whatever form. Neither has it ever resorted to such pressure itself. Relying on its growing economic, scientific, and technological potential, on the advantages offered by its planned economy, Moscow intends to go on adhering to the principle in its economic relations with other countries. As for the U.S.A., it has always politicized its trade with the Soviet Union. This process has become all-embracing and unpredictable over the past few years. Its parameters were formulated by ex-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in an article on trade with the U.S.S.R. carried by the Baltimore Sun back in May 1982. His reasoning is that the Western leaders have so far failed to take purposeful co-ordinated action in imposing collective trade sanctions on the U.S.S.R. The West has tried to use sanctions, Kissinger writes, now to stimulate, now to retard economic developments, but all to no avail because these sanctions affected various countries and various sectors of the economy to varying degrees. Kissinger referred to these sanctions as pinpricks which sensationally demonstrated the weakness of the West and its inability to get the situation under control.

What suggestions did Henry Kissinger have to "get the situation under control"? First, to accept long-term economic co-operation with the U.S.S.R. only in exchange for a far-reaching political agreement. Second, to specify at the top level the political conditions which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries may be granted access to Western goods and finances. Third, to gradually discontinue all government subsidies and guarantees of credits granted by private banks to the Soviet Union and East European countries. Fourth, to study export policy in the international grain trade so as to decide how it can best promote the imperialist strategy without giving the farmers extra problems.

All this amounts to a detailed plan for "hostilities" as part of the continued cold war against the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries, with minimum losses for the United States.

The Reagan administration regards this plan as a blueprint for action. Small wonder William Verity, co-chairman of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, remarks, "we have politicized trade to the point where it is difficult for U.S. companies to do business overseas."

Trade Sacrifices

The businessman's complaints are understandable. Suffice it to recall just a few of Washington's "sacrifices." At first it torpedoed the agreement on mutual granting of most-favored-nation status. Then the U.S. Export-Import Bank stopped giving credits to American companies which did trade with the Soviet Union, The next move was to impose rigid restrictions on the issue of export licenses, so as to rule out the sale of advanced technology to the U.S.S.R. Washington mounted a furious attack on the project to deliver Siberian gas to Western Europe. Incidentally, the attack ended in ignominious failure.

In enciting its allies to join in trade "sanctions" against the U.S.S.R., the White House tries to explain its action as giving priority to its national interests. Naturally enough, this evokes no sympathetic response from the American businessmen who have either traded with the Soviet Union themselves or watched their colleagues do so. At the eighth session of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, held in New York in May, many businessmen objected to using trade as a means of political pressure. They pointed out that, far from doing the Soviet Union any damage, the discriminatory trade measures taken by the U.S. Government had hit the American business world.

Even Vice-President George Bush admitted that although the grain embargo "was aimed against the agricultural sector of the Soviet Union, it adversely affected our agricultural production ability to sell abroad. In conclusion we felt it hurt us more than it hurt the Soviet Union."

The magazine Business Week complained recently that "the Russians are buying in greater quanties from Western Europe than they ever have. They are buying from everybody but us. Soviet trade with Western Europe and Japan totalled $40 billion last year. Much of that could be with us. The problem is that we keep shooting ourselves in the foot." Such revelations are in stark contrast to the demands the Americans make on their allies. Actually, the U.S.A. expects of Western Europe what the Americans themselves will not do when their own interests are affected.

What sort of damage is the U.S.A. apprehensive of? The answer to this question was given in a Presidential message to Congress. Every billion dollars' worth of export, he wrote, means 25,000 jobs. In 1980-82 alone, a cutback in export pushed unemployment up 40 per cent in the U.S.A. On the basis of this figure it is easy to calculate that the fall in U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R. cost the jobs of no fewer than 50,000 Americans.

Facts Versus Myths

What is Washington's big idea in "shooting itself in the foot" in East-West trade? Many of its decisions -- often impulsive, contradictory, and unpredictable -- stem from maniacal wishful thinking. Washington cannot but realize, for instance, that discrimination in trade with socialist countries also harms the American economy. It was pointed out at the latest session of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council that government restrictions imposed on trade with the Soviet Union cost American companies $10 billion a year.

Washington does not bother too much about this, however. The White House believes that the Soviet economy depends heavily enough on Western -- chiefly American -- technology, grain deliveries and credits to permit pressure being put on the Soviet Union.

Let us now try and separate the facts from the myths. Experts estimate that the proportion of imports in the U.S.S.R.'s gross social product does not exceed 10 per cent, with the CMEA member states and developing countries accounting for two thirds, and the West for only one third of our foreign trade turnover. As for the U.S.A., it now supplies less than a tenth of one per cent of all Soviet imports from Western countries; an infinitesimal figure.

This being the case, would the American foreign trade strategists be wise to start an economic war against the U.S.S.R.? An answer to this question can be found even in American publications. In his report on the effectiveness of "sanctions," published in 1982, John Hardt, associate director of the Congressional Research Service, wrote that it was hard to specify the effect on the Soviet Union of the restrictions imposed on the sale of high technology. It was impossible to name even one major Soviet project which might fail to reach completion owing to the lack of American equipment and technology.

As reported by THE NEW YORK TIMES last October, Nicholas Mavroules, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, has urged: "Let us dispel the myth surrounding the Soviet relationship to our technology and, instead, let's look at realities. It is unrealistic to expect that America's trading practices with other industrial democracies could lock the Soviet Union away in the Dark Ages...far removed from the advantages of modern technology.... If America were the only country that knew anything about high technology, we could deny other nations even a rudimentary understanding of how our high-tech widgets work. But that is not the way the world works." The Russians, he pointed out, can develop the technology they need and their science was excellent.

The basic mistake committed by those who seek to make trade a tool of political pressure is that they ignore the very nature of trade. It must be mutually beneficial. Countries exchange goods not because they like or wish to please each other, but because they benefit from such an exchange. Where there is no mutual benefit, there is no trade. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that as a result of its "sanctions" the U.S. share in Soviet trade with Western countries keeps on dwindling. Soviet foreign trade organizations are coming to regard the U.S.A. as a supplier whose services should be sought in the last place.

At Others' Expense

According to the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, the participants in the May 1984 U.S.-German conference on problems of economic cooperation with the U.S.S.R., held in Washington, were unanimous in their opinion that the failure of the "sanctions" had not brought Ronald Reagan to his senses. What is more, they believe the President is inclined to think the U.S. allies interfere with the policy of economic sanctions. The West Europeans, however, are evidently aware of the fact that the American sanctions are aimed not only at socialist states.

Propounding anti-communism, the U.S.A. at the same time is seeking, under various pretexts, to solve its internal problems at other countries' expense, to weaken its rivals, oust them from world markets, establish its own control over the whole regions of the world, and undermine the positions of countries, and even individual companies, which do business with socialist countries.

The attempts to block the "gas-pipes" deal is a case in point. It all started with a sweeping propaganda campaign. The West Europeans were told that the Russians were going to get an "oil and gas hook" into Western Europe, that in the event of any aggravation of international tension the Russians would "shut off the gas tap." They even went so far as to claim that the Russians could not cope with such a big project without Western technical assistance.

When it saw that such arguments were to no avail, Washington brought weightier, economic arguments into play. American coal monopolies, for instance, tried hard to talk their West European partners into replacing Siberian gas by American coal. European businessmen said a firm "no" to that. The allies indicated that the coal monopolies' proposal would involve enormous expenses to re-equip ports on both sides of the Atlantic, to reconstruct railways and mines. Besides, the Americans were reminded of Europe's ecological problems.

In desperation, Washington came up with such utterly unrealistic projects as delivering liquefied gas to Europe by atomic submarines from Alaska -- an extremely costly operation. One of the most fantastic counterprojects was to bring American coal to Europe and turn it into liquid fuel there.

The end of the story is common knowledge: the transcontinental gas pipeline was built in record time, demonstrating the Russians' economic might, as the Washington Post put it. The "sanctions" proved futile.

Well, negative experience in East-West economic cooperation is also useful. As indicated in the Declaration on the Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation, adopted at the recent economic summit conference of the CMEA countries, these countries have a profound interest in the improvement of the political and economic situation, not only because it influences the fulfillment of their own economic plans and the normal development of their economic, scientific, and technical contacts with partners in capitalist countries, but also because the time has come to seek constructive ways of developing stable economic relations between states.

The CMEA member states have suggested a programme of action for healthier international economic relations. As far as Soviet-American business contacts are concerned, for this programme to work Washington must revise its clearly obsolete concept of international economic relations.

ADM CROWE'S REMARKS ON NAVAL BUILDUP HIT

LD211848 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Admiral William Crowe, commander of the U.S. Pacific and Indian Ocean Force, is, as they say, again on his pet subject. Wherever the admiral may talk or deliver a speech, he advocates a further build-up of the United States military presence in that large area. To excuse in a way this build-up, he time and again refers to the mythical "Soviet menace". The admiral follows the same cliche in the interview with the Melbourne newspaper AGE published on Monday. The American admiral was trying to frighten the Australian readers with an "alarming" as he put it, build-up of the Soviet military might. This, as he claims, necessitates "determined measures" from the USA to "improve the balance of forces".

Admiral Crowe has apparently forgotten his recent statement in an interview with a correspondent of the newspaper WASHINGTON POST when he expressed satisfaction that he had now at his disposal new missiles and other military equipment, which can ensure military superiority for the USA.

As Admiral Crowe admitted, six American aircraft carrying groups equipped with high-technology weapons permanently stay in the Asian-Pacific region. And now the ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet are equipped with long-range cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads, which further increases the American destruction potential.

In other words, Washington views the Asian-Pacific region as an arena of military confrontation, and in accordance with its designs steps up its military preparations there, a central place in which is now occupied by the deployment of first-strike nuclear missile weapons.

The statement made by the American admiral in an interview with the Australian newspaper, is timed, as it were, to the scheduled session of the U.N. ad hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which opened on Monday.

It is designed to complete preparations for an international conference to draw up an agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, which is scheduled to be held in Colombo next year.

The United States has already thrice boycotted the convocation of such a conference in disregard of the interests of a majority of the countries of the international community. Washington, which frustrated the talks with the USSR on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean, is acting in a diametrically opposite direction towards an escalation of the American military presence. This finds its expression in particular, in a modernization of the old American military bases and creation of new ones, in fitting out a base for the interventionist rapid deployment corps and in provocative muscle-flexing demonstrations. All this is designed to ensure for the United States the ability to gain dominating positions for interference in the home affairs of sovereign states. That is why they in Washington would like to bury the very idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

PROZHOGIN ASSAILS U.S. CLAIMS TO WORLD SEAS

PM221441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 84 Second Edition p 4

[N. Prozhogin article: "The World's Oceans and U.S. Hegemonism"]

[Text] In an attempt to achieve all-around military superiority and potential for the massive use of force in even the most remote parts of the world, often thousands of miles from the United States itself, the Washington administration has given the go-ahead for a new round in the naval arms race. The United States has recently been laying down and commissioning new ships equipped with the most modern weaponry and has been demothballing and reequipping old ones. America's permanent naval presence in various parts of the world's oceans is being increased.

Indicative in this respect is the recent WASHINGTON POST account of a conversation between its correspondent and Admiral William Crowe, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. After expressing satisfaction at the fact that the "stocks of missiles and other equipment at his disposal have considerably improved," the admiral stated that "he can now think about emphasizing other tasks in the next year's draft budget."

What are these tasks? "Crowe said," THE WASHINGTON POST reports, "that he will be able to focus greater attention next year on the structure of the Armed Forces: on the number and types of ships, aircraft, and ground forces under his command." In brief, it is a question of plans for the further quantitative and qualitative buildup of the U.S. Armed Forces, this time in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

It is clear from this report that Crowe is pinning special hopes on cruise missiles. Of course this is no coincidence. Cruise missiles, including sea-based missiles with nuclear charges, are one of Washington's main gambles in its attempts to achieve military superiority.

There is no need to discuss the threat that the U.S. ships armed with these missiles pose to the peace and security of those countries near to where they will be cruising. The awareness of this danger is increasing throughout the world. Even Crowe was forced to admit that the plans in question are provoking opposition from, among others, America's allies in Asia who, according to the U.S. admiral, "react badly to the presence of nuclear weapons" in their region and which will "make it difficult to work out agreements" with them. This is a telling admission.

It is not just what Crowe says that is indicative, however, but also what he glosses over. For example, THE WASHINGTON POST article lacks even a passing mention of the upcoming international conference on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. And, yet, the conference deadline is drawing nearer. According to the resolution adopted by the 38th UN General Assembly session, this conference is supposed to be convened before mid-1985 and the preparation for it to be completed by this year at the latest.

The statement by the commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans together with his admissions and silences can only be regarded as contempt for the will of the peoples living in the countries of this vast region and of the overwhelming majority of states represented at the United Nations, which continue to insist on the convocation of a conference on the Indian Ocean despite the stance of the United States and its allies which have three times thwarted its earlier holding.

The selfsame 38th UN General Assembly session called on the world's states to commence talks on limiting all naval activity, limiting and reducing naval arms, and extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, particularly in those regions where the busiest sea lanes run or where the greatest likelihood of conflict situations emerging is.

The Soviet Union received this call with satisfaction and announced its readiness to participate in such talks. Furthermore, our country, by itself and together with other socialist countries, forwarded proposals to discuss a whole series of concrete measures on the mutual limitation of fleets' activity, the limitation and reduction of naval arms, and the corresponding confidence-building measures both in general and with regard to individual regions such as the Indian, Atlantic, or Pacific Oceans, the Mediterranean, or the Persian Gulf. These proposals received a positive response within circles of the peace-loving international public.

What is the U.S. position on these topical questions? Effectively ignoring the UN General Assembly appeal, it is steering a course diametrically opposed to it in spirit and letter which is also confirmed by the comments of another U.S. Admiral, Wesley McDonald, supreme commander, NATO joint armed forces, Atlantic.

Citing, like Crowe, a mythical "Soviet military threat," McDonald bluntly stated in Bonn -- so an AP correspondent there reports -- that the "NATO military bloc needs additional warships in the Atlantic in view of the ever-increasing potential of the Soviet Navy." Unafraid of contradicting himself, he immediately boasted that NATO is "still outstripping the USSR" in terms of aircraft carriers.

This is not enough for the Pentagon's NATO stooge, however. "If the new draft U.S. budget becomes reality," he says, "the United States will have 15 large aircraft carriers in the nineties," although it would be "even better to have 18 large aircraft carriers and 6-8 smaller ones."

The U.S. admiral's predilection for aircraft carriers becomes clear when you consider they have a particularly destabilizing character and are already being used by the United States to stage shows of force and to pressure independent states.

McDonald does not stand on ceremony in his attempts to involve America's West European allies in its military adventures. Addressing journalists in Bonn, where he had been holding talks with representatives of the FRG Navy and feigning concern at the state of affairs "not only on NATO's northern flank but also in the sea lanes from the United States to Europe," he stated that "it is in the interests of all NATO countries to ensure freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf." This old and long-familiar catchphrase is linked with Washington's desire to extend the sphere of action of the North Atlantic bloc's military organization to the Near and Middle East.

Just to the Near and Middle East, incidentally? "Current NATO naval strength is insufficient to ensure the necessary potential force wherever (!) it is needed (?), notably in an emergency," McDonald said, trying to intimidate the allies. "NATO has to choose between threatened regions."

The peoples are well aware what "emergencies" and "threatened regions" mean in the military-political evaluations that Washington uses to justify its military interference. America's bandit attack on Grenada and the barbaric shelling of the Lebanese coast by U.S. ships are still fresh in the peoples' memory. U.S. naval forces are currently participating in large-scale operations designed as a show of strength in the Caribbean, the Persian Gulf, and other parts of the world. Having learned nothing from the failure of the Lebanon operation, the United States and a number of other NATO countries are even now using the pretext of clearing the Red Sea of mines to build up their military presence there as well.

Pressure on sovereign states, above all developing states, interference in their internal affairs, and acts of armed aggression, and intervention to preserve the remnants of the colonial system -- these are the direct and immediate aims of the plans for the further buildup of U.S. naval forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans as well as in the Atlantic.

The naval arms race now being fueled by Washington creates a threat to the safety of peaceful navigation. It is having an adverse effect on the research and development of marine resources, whose significance for mankind is constantly growing.

America's hegemonist claims to the expanses of the world's oceans threaten to disrupt stability not only in individual regions but also on a global scale. They are part of the general course of Washington's efforts aimed at disrupting the approximate balance of forces between the USSR and the United States and at creating favorable conditions for America to deliver a first nuclear strike and launch nuclear war hoping to avoid massive retribution. President R. Reagan's recent "revelations" on this score should open the eyes of those who took the White House's sham peace-loving rhetoric seriously.

To put it mildly, however, Washington's hopes on this are groundless. The USSR has everything necessary to counter the threat to itself and its friends and allies, whether this threat comes from land or sea. At the same time, our country is striving to prevent the arms race in all spheres.

The Soviet Union, which views its paramount foreign policy task as preventing nuclear catastrophe and securing a real improvement in the dangerous development of world events, has proposed a series of major initiatives aimed at achieving this goal. As has already been noted, the Soviet initiatives also relate to curbing the arms race on the seas and oceans. Resolving this problem would be an important contribution to the cause of peace.

There can be no doubt that the people's struggle to end the arms race will grow with regard to the world's oceans too. In this cause, they will find support in the appeal of such a representative international forum as the UN General Assembly.

DANGERS POSED BY U.S. CW STOCKPILES VIEWED

LD212051 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

The typhoon Kelly is sweeping ahead at 160 kilometres per hour and may come at Johnston Island in the central Pacific. The Pentagon has hurried to adopt measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of a major storage of American chemical weapons there, and 370 servicemen have now been flown by U.S. Air Force planes to Honolulu.

But what will happen to the storage facilities? Won't they be destroyed by the typhoon? Won't there occur a dangerous leak of chemical warfare agents into the atmosphere? The concern is quite justified. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that stockpiles in the island which the U.S. military has converted into an arsenal for chemical weapons with "obsolete' combat characteristics include 13,000 tons of mustard gas as well as a variety of nerve gases even tiny concentrations of which will be enough to paralyze respiratory tracts and cause an instant death. In 1972 the typhoon Celesta "spared" the storage buildings. But what will be the case now?

Burying and storing chemical weapons involve a gravest threat to the environment and people. Facts testify, however, that Washington strategists do not reckon with this. They are busy manufacturing and stockpiling ever new and ever more lethal kinds of chemical weapons. Their stocks already are sufficient to kill all people on earth many times. As to the "obsolete" chemical weapons, the Pentagon keeps them at arsenals like the one on Johnston Island or destroys them.

Take, for instance, a Pentagon operation in 1970 in which special army units loaded concrete containers with outdated kinds of nerve gases aboard the ship Russell Briggs which was then scuttled 150 miles off the Bahamas on August 18, 1970. World-famous scientists, including American ones, had warned about the dangers of that operation. The dumping site is in the area of the powerful Gulf Stream, and the entire North Atlantic may become contaminated in case of leaks.

Or take another example. In March 1977 the tanker Vulcanus chartered by the Pentagon left the American gulf port in Mississippi and set sail to Johnston Island. Near that island 2.8 million litres of agent orange, the defoliant the Pentagon used in its chemical warfare in Vietnam, were burned in the ship's furnaces, and the ashes were thrown into the ocean.

What about the consequences? The Pentagon prefers to keep silent on this topic. But it is clear that, by building up their chemical weapons stocks and stationing them around the world, chemical warfare mongers from the United States are planting what may be seen as delayed-action mines. It is hard to say how many of the traps like the ones west of the Bahamas and on the Johnston Island or the huge storages of modern chemical warfare agents like the ones in Rheinland-Pfaltz, West Germany, there are, all in all.

But one thing is obvious: The mounting heaps of American chemical weapons are a challenge to nature, a real threat to life on earth.

It is only by prohibiting and eliminating chemical weapons that this threat can be removed, which is the way suggested to the world by socialist countries.

SOVIET DOCTORS TREAT RESCUED U.S. TRAWLER CREW

PM211051 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Aug 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "American Fishermen Saved"]

[Text] Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 20 Aug -- Soviet fishermen working in the northern expanses of the Pacific in Bristol Bay picked up an SOS signal from the small U.S. trawler Golden (Provayden).

Interrupting their fishing, the big refrigerator trawlers Kontayka, Samara, Pasionariya, and Mys Yegorova set off in search of the sinking vessel with which communication was immediately lost. At night, by the light of searchlights, they searched every square meter of the disaster area together with American ships.

Only in the morning did the crew of the U.S. trawler Smaragd spot four of their compatriots from the sunken vessel who had escaped in an inflatable rubber dinghy. Suffering from exposure and in need of medical assistance, they were brought onto the Soviet trawler Mys Yegorova, where the ship's doctors, led by chief doctor G. Pesyannikov, did everything necessary to restore the victims' health and strength.

The American fishermen left the Mys Yegorova with profound gratitude. On that small but hospitable Soviet territory they were surrounded with warmth and care.

LEHMAN VISITS PRC NAVAL BASE; COOPERATION NOTED

LD230235 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 22 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] According to the TOKYO SHIMBUN newspaper, U.S. Secretary of the Navy Lehman, who is visiting China, has visited the Chinese naval base in Ta-Lien Dalniy. The paper notes that as result of the talks that Lehman has had with Chinese representatives, an accord has been reached on developing technological exchanges between the U.S. and Chinese Navies. China, which plans to modernize its Navy, attaches great importance to such an exchange with the United States. According to the newspaper, the talks have been exceptionally constructive. TOKYO SHIMBUN expresses the view that as a result of these talks the preconditions have been created for the further development of military cooperation between Washington and Beijing.

MPR'S TSEDENBAL 'FREED' FROM DUTY; BATMONH CHOSEN

LD230814 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] MONTSAME agency reports: An extraordinary 8th plenum of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee was held 23 August.

On the MPRP Politburo's instructions, the plenum was opened by Comrade Batmonh, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The plenum examined an organizational issue and, on the instructions of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, Comrade Molomjamts, Politburo member and MPRP Central Committee secretary, delivered a speech on this issue.

The plenum freed Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal from his duties as general secretary and MPRP Central Committee Politburo member; taking account of his state of health and with his agreement.

The plenum stressed that Comrade Tsedenbal, who was at the helm of the MPRP and the socialist state for over 40 years, selflessly gave all of his mind and talent, energy and rich experience to the cause of Mongolia's socialist construction. The plenum highly esteemed the multifaceted activity of Comrade Tsedenbal in the ideological-organizational consolidation of the MPRP, in rallying its ranks and ensuring their purity, in strengthening the links and unity of the party and people, and constantly improving the work of party and state bodies.

The plenum noted the huge role of Comrade Tsedenbal in defending the revolutionary gains of the Mongolian people and in consolidating the country's defensive capacity.

The plenum highly esteemed Comrade Tsedenbal's many years of productive activity in the all-round expansion and deepening of the indestructible Mongolian-Soviet friendship; the reliable guarantee of the flourishing of our socialist homeland; the development of Mongolia's cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries; the consolidation and cohesiveness of the international communist and workers' movement; and ensuring the peace and security of the peoples.

The plenum expressed deep gratitude to Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal for outstanding services to the party and people.

The plenum unanimously elected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh as general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

Comrade Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum in which he expressed cordial gratitude for the high trust and honor shown him by the party Central Committee, and assured that committee that he will devote all his powers, knowledge and experience to the cause of the party and the people.

The plenum unanimously elected Comrade Tserendashiyn Namsray, MPRP Central Committee secretary, as a member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo.

The MPRP Central Committee plenum passed in an atmosphere of complete unanimity and cohesiveness. It resolved the issue of party leadership continuity with full accountability to the party and people.

The plenum of the MPRP Central Committee has concluded its work.

SHKADOV, OTHERS ADDRESS HALHAIIN GOL COMMEMORATION

PM221920 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unnamed own correspondent report: "Unfading Pages of History; Ceremonial Meeting Devoted to 45th Anniversary of Victory at Halhaiin Gol"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's public and servicemen from the Moscow garrison devoted to the 45th anniversary of the rout of imperialist Japanese forces in the Halhaiin Gol River area was held 21 August in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

In the meeting's presidium were Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans; Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Presidium; generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; Great Patriotic War veterans; and participants in the battles in the Halhaiin Gol River region. Bat-Ochiryn Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, was also present.

The meeting was opened by V.P. Trushin, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

A report was delivered by Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister, in which he said that the victory at Halhaiin Gol has gone down as a vivid, unfading page in Soviet-Mongolian relations. The traditions of fraternal cooperation between our peoples and the combat friendship between Soviet and Mongolian servicemen are continuing to develop and grow stronger and are being enriched with new types of all-around cooperation.

Those present were addressed by Major General D. Bavuu, military and air attache at the Mongolian Embassy in the Soviet Union.

He noted that the historic victory at Halhaiin Gol was an instructive lesson for the imperialist aggressors. It showed the courage of Soviet and Mongolian servicemen in defending the freedom and independence of People's Mongolia.

A concert was held after the meeting.

LEHMAN IN PAKISTAN; MILITARY TIES, DRA DISCUSSED

WA231111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Arming the Bandits"]

[Text] John Lehman, U.S. Navy secretary, is now on a visit to Islamabad, where he has had talks with leaders of the Pakistani military regime. According to information available here, the talks centered on strengthening military cooperation between the two countries, particularly regarding arms supplies to the Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs that have entrenched themselves on Pakistani territory. In this connection, the possibility was discussed of activating attacks by those gangster formations from Pakistani territory.

At the talks, attention was also given to the coordination of actions by the Pakistani military authorities with appropriate PRC officials in the matter of training Afghan dushmans (counterrevolutionaries) at Chinese military camps in Xinjiang and their subsequent smuggling into Afghanistan. According to those same sources, 50 thugs completed training last May in one of the camps on Xinjiang territory after which they were sent to Pakistan, from where they have been smuggled into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the purpose of mounting murderous attacks. A hundred dushmans were trained in another camp near Drogirsen. Nearly 200 counterrevolutionaries are undergoing training in yet another center in the (Maryan) area, and there are plans to smuggle them into Afghan territory via Pakistan in August. Every bandit group, as has been reported, arrives at the Chinese military centers accompanied by Pakistani Army officers, with the latter subsequently taking part in jointly training them with American and Chinese military instructors.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

LD221116 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost stayed in Moscow on August 19-22 on his way to Geneva. During the stay in Moscow he had a meeting with First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko.

DOST ON AFGHAN SITUATION, GENEVA TALKS

LD222022 Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has given an interview in Kabul to Soviet television and radio correspondent Yuriy Solton.

When asked about Afghan foreign policy principles he said:

[Begin Dost recording -- in vernacular, fading into Slovak translation] The foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, and respect for the freedom and independence of countries and nations. We firmly act in favor of peace in this geographical area and throughout the world and support national liberation movements. Our foreign policy is deeply anti-imperialist. We oppose any interference in the internal affairs of independent countries. We firmly condemn the attempts of world imperialism led by the United States to impose their rule over the world.

Our government supports the advancement of relations between states on the basis of peaceful coexistence, regardless of social systems, and for complete disarmament and detente.

The DRA aims to strengthen relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation with the countries of the socialist community headed by the USSR. We are convinced that these relations are a reliable guarantee of social progress, independence, and the territorial unity of our country. The selfless all-around help provided by the great land of the soviets and the fraternal socialist countries has an important role in reinforcing the achievements of the April national democratic revolution that opened the path of the construction of a new society.

We firmly support the peace proposals of the USSR and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact, which are directed toward the preservation of peace. We are deeply convinced that the only way to avert a nuclear war are constructive talks on the basis of these proposals. We are convinced that the current explosive international situation is caused by the imperialist forces, including the Reagan administration's policy and also the PRC-U.S. rapprochement which dangerously threatens peace on the Asian Continent. Fortunately, the forces of peace and progress led by the USSR are a reliable bulwark of the strength and security of nations and are firmly determined to successfully fulfill the historical mission to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

Following the victory of the April Revolution in 1978, our countries became a defender of peace and social progress. Afghanistan plays a positive role in the movement of nonaligned countries. All this strengthens our international position and increases the authority of our country in the international arena. The attempts of imperialism and reactionary forces to isolate our country on the international arena have failed.

He then explained the DRA Government's view on resolving the situation around Afghanistan. The DRA Government continuously seeks ways to resolve the situation that has been created around Afghanistan. We are convinced that our government's well-known constructive proposals of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 create a good basis for talks on halting interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the creation of firm international guarantees that it will be fully halted and never renewed.

The undeclared war of international imperialism headed by the United States and in which China and regional reactionary forces are also taking part is not only continuing but becoming fiercer. With the help of the CIA and other spy organizations, bandits are being trained and armed in Pakistan and Iran, who are later sent to the territory of the DRA to plunder and murder. Recently our country's Armed Forces have been inflicting destructive blows on these murderers. Our peoples, with the help of our friends headed by our old friend the USSR, resist all attempts to violate our national independence, sovereignty, and territorial unity.

The DRA Government wants the situation around Afghanistan to be resolved through talks. Therefore, we shall do everything that depends on us to achieve this. In the coming Geneva talks, in the presence of the personal representative of the UN secretary general, Diego Cordovez, the Afghan delegation will show goodwill and maximum efforts to achieve mutual understanding. [end recording]

THAI MILITARY ACTIONS AGAINST LAOS, PRK NOTED

KPL Cited on Shelling

PM221019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Armed Provocation"]

[Text] Vientiane, 21 Aug -- The Lao news agency KPL reports that Thai artillery subjected certain Lao areas to massive shelling on 18 August resulting in casualties and considerable material damage.

The actions of Bangkok, which follow the orders of Washington and Beijing, are further worsening the border situation and considerably damaging relations between the two countries.

U.S., PRC Behind Actions

PM230832 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS reports under the general heading: "On the Orders of Washington and Beijing"]

[Text] Vientiane, 21 Aug -- The Thai side is continuing its armed provocations against Laos, the Lao news agency KPL reports.

The Thai subunits illegally occupying a number of population centers in the Lao Province of Sayaboury are building military fortifications and roads. At the same time Thai soldiers are carrying out armed raids against the Lao population.

Hanoi, 21 Aug -- The provocative actions of Thailand's ruling circles against Laos and Kampuchea are a threat to security and stability in Southeast Asia, the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN stresses in an editorial.

Thai territory has now become a refuge for Lao and Khmer reaction, which are making dangerous raids against Laos and the PRK, the newspaper points out.

Phnom Penh, 21 Aug -- The Thai authorities are entirely responsible for the breakdown in the Lao-Thai talks, thus demonstrating their unwillingness to peacefully resolve disputes, a commentary by the Kampuchean news agency SPK stresses.

It is quite obvious that Washington and Beijing, striving to exacerbate the situation in the region, are behind the reactionary circles in the Thai leadership.

JAKARTA NOTES MESSAGES FROM CHERNENKO, TIKHONOV

BK121314 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tikhonov today sent congratulatory cables to President Suharto on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Indonesia. In their cables, the Soviet leaders expressed confidence over the progress in constructive friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Indonesia in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROMANIAN LIBERATION CELEBRATED

USSR Leadership Greets Romanians

PM221620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Esteemed comrades!

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the 40th anniversary of its liberation from fascist slavery, we send cordial greetings and best wishes to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Communists and all working people of the country.

As a result of the Soviet Army's victorious offensive, the crushing defeat inflicted on a major group of Hitlerite troops during the Iasi-Kishinev operation, and the armed uprising accomplished under these conditions by Romania's patriotic forces headed by the Communists on 23 August 1944, the hated regime of military-fascist dictatorship was swept away and the path toward building the new society was opened before the Romanian people.

Under the leadership of their vanguard, the Communist Party, the Romanian working people implemented fundamental political and socioeconomic transformations. Relying on the friendship and close cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, Romania turned into an industrial-agrarian country with a major industrial potential, cooperative agriculture, and developed science and culture. The Soviet people are sincerely pleased with the successes achieved by Romania in the 40 years of people's power and highly value the relations of friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples.

Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union follows and will continue to follow a line of strengthening the relations of alliance with the Socialist Republic of Romania, of expanding joint actions in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres, and of developing all-around cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The results of the talks held in June 1984 between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania are creating great opportunities for the further deepening and expansion of Soviet-Romanian Ccoperation. Additional favorable prospects for the socialist community countries are being created by the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference.

The present complex and tense international situation, created by the aggressive policy of the United States and NATO, persistently demands the comprehensive strengthening of fraternal countries' unity and cohesion, their interaction [vzaimodeystviye] in the world arena, and their active struggle to implement the broad program for strengthening peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe, contained in the Prague political declaration, the Moscow joint statement, the CEMA member-countries' declaration, and other joint documents. This principled foreign policy line of the fraternal countries is dictated by their invariable concern for peace.

The experience of history and the experience of the great liberation war against fascism, the 40th anniversary of whose victorious conclusion will be celebrated next year, most obviously indicate the need for consistent and resolute actions by the socialist states and all peace-loving forces aimed at frustrating the dangerous schemes of the aggressive circles of imperialism.

On the day of this remarkable jubilee, we wish the RCP and the fraternal Romanian people new successes in building a developed socialist society and express our confidence that the friendship between the Soviet and Romanian peoples and the cohesion of our parties and countries will continue to strengthen and develop for the benefit of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania, and in the interests of strengthening the socialist community's unity and the cause of peace and socialism.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

Ustinov Greets Counterpart

PM231021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Colonel General Comrade C. Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I congratulate you and all servicemen of the Socialist Republic of Romania's Army on your national holiday -- the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke.

The Soviet Army's resolute offensive during the Iasi-Kishinev operation and the armed uprising of Romania's progressive forces affected under these conditions on 23 August 1944 laid the foundation for the people's democratic revolution and the country's further development along the path of socialism. During the years of the people's power the Romanian working people, under the Communist Party's leadership, and in cooperation with the socialist community countries, have achieved great success in socialist building.

On their notable jubilee I wish all Romanian servicemen new success in improving their combat skill for the sake of consolidating their motherland's defense capability and the fraternal alliance of Warsaw Pact states.

With Communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Ceausescu Speech Cited

LD221956 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest August 22 TASS -- The main task of the present age is to achieve an end to the arms race and a move to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to protect the supreme right of the peoples to life and peace, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, said here today in his report at the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Great National Assembly and the National Council of the Front of Democracy and Socialist Unity of the Republic devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from fascism.

Everything possible should be done to stop armed conflicts and to resolve contentious problems by peaceful means, the speaker said. He spoke in favor of the successful completion of the Stockholm conference and the Vienna talks on mutual reductions of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in the Balkans, in the north and in the centre of Europe and other parts of the world, and the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO as the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

Dwelling on Romania's role in the international division of labour, the speaker noted particularly the resolve of the country to make a befitting contribution -- in the spirit of the accords reached at the recent CMEA economic summit in Moscow -- to the further steady expansion of cooperation and interaction within the framework of that organisation so as to open fresh vistas for the economic growth of every member countries [as received], for their accelerated progress, and for raising the living standards of the population in the countries of the socialist community, and also to facilitate the growth of the might and prestige of socialism in the world.

In view of the international situation, the speaker said, we have paid and will continue to pay special attention to strengthening the defences of our homeland and to supplying our army with everything it needs. While the danger of war persists, it is necessary constantly to strengthen the army and to raise the standards of its political and combat training. At the same time we are promoting cooperation with the armies of the socialist countries participating in the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and, if need be, will fulfil our duties within the framework of that organisation.

As for the foreign policy of Romania, the speaker said: We have always attached much importance to our relations with socialist countries, first and foremost our neighbours. In this context special attention is merited by the development of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union. We are in favour of more extensive solidarity and cooperation among all the socialist countries, which have a great role to play in international affairs as a whole, in asserting the prestige of socialism in the world and in promoting a policy of cooperation and world peace.

We speak highly of the broad movements of peace campaigners all over the world, particularly the peace movement in Europe, which are playing an ever more energetic role in stemming dangerous developments and promoting disarmament and stronger peace, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed.

Grishin, Others Attend Meeting

LD221918 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- The further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania meets the interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples, serves the cause of peace and socialism. This was pointed out today at a celebration meeting of representatives of the working people of Moscow devoted to the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist oppression.

In the presidium are member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU Viktor Grishin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov, other officials.

The speaker, Chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society, First Secretary of the Moscow Regional Committee of the CPSU Vasiliy Konotop pointed out that Romania had been the first European country which Soviet soldiers entered with a liberatory mission. Performing a patriotic, internationalist duty, 286 thousand Soviet soldiers spilt blood on Romanian land. 69 thousand of them gave their lives for freedom and happiness of the fraternal people.

Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke opened a new era in the life of its people, the era of true national and social revival, the speaker said. Soviet people welcome the successes of the working people of the friendly country in socialist construction.

Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR Traian Dudas stressed that the Romanian people are grateful to the heroic Soviet Army which sustained heavy losses in driving Hitler occupiers from Romania's land and which played the decisive role in winning the victory.

Pointing to the importance of Romania's versatile ties with the Soviet Union, the ambassador stressed that the recent meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstantin Chernenko had been a great contribution to the development of cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples.

Vorotnikov Activities

LD222139 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] Today the Soviet party-government delegation visited the jubilee exhibition of Romania's economic achievements. Comrade Vorotnikov was acquainted with new products of Romanian industry and expressed interest in the prospects for further economic cooperation between our countries in light of the meetings which took place in Moscow between Comrades Chernenko and Ceaucescu and the CEMA economic summit meeting.

In the center of Bucharest, on Victory Square, there is a majestic monument to Soviet servicemen who fell in battles to liberate Romania. An honor guard was posted there and wreathes from Comrade Ceaucescu, from the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Grand National Assembly and the government of the republic, the Ministry of National Defense, and collectives of working people of Bucharest were laid at the monument's base. Units of the Romanian Armed Forces performed a solemn march in front of the monument, and the national anthems of the USSR and Romania were played.

In the afternoon there was a jubilee joint session of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Grand National Assembly and the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front in the palace of the republic. Among the foreign guests who came to the celebrations were the Soviet party-governmental delegation with Comrade Vorotnikov at its head.

A report was delivered at the session by Comrade Ceausescu. On this day, he said, we pay a tribute of great respect to the Soviet Army and Soviet servicemen who sacrificed their lives in the struggle against fascism. The rapporteur spoke in detail of the successes achieved by the Romanian people in the year of people's power.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the working people of the republic had traveled a great historic path and had turned a backward agrarian country into a socialist state with a varied industrial economy. Comrade Ceausescu noted that the republic was marking its jubilee on the threshold of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, a congress which would determine the very important directions of the country's socialist development.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS ROMANIA'S TOTU ON CEMA TIES

PM221145 Msocow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Interview with I. Totu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, Romania's permanent representative to CEMA, and chairman of the Romanian section of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation," under the general heading "The People's Romania Is 40 Years Old": "On an Ascending Line"]

[Text] [Question] As is well known, the mutually advantageous economic cooperation between our countries has been consistently developing now for more than a third of a century. Please tell us what significance this has for Romanian industry.

[Totu] First of all, it should be noted that this cooperation develops from year to year on an ascending line. N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, has repeatedly noted the special significance that our country attaches -- within the general framework of relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist states -- to the development of ties with neighboring socialist countries and to active, multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union. This line has been the main avenue of Romania's foreign policy throughout the four decades [since Romania's liberation] and was confirmed with special force following the 9th RCP Congress and enshrined in its documents.

Meetings between party and state leaders of Romania and the USSR and summit level talks play a most important role in the development of relations between the two countries. On every occasion their results are given concrete expression in decisions and agreements that stimulate our economic ties and trade exchange. In this respect exceptionally fruitful results came out of the Moscow meeting this June between Comrade N. Ceausescu and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, during which the mutual desire was expressed to substantially increase trade exchange and to raise economic cooperation and production sharing to a higher level on the basis of a number of long-term agreements.

The constantly ascending course of Romanian-Soviet economic relations reflects the correspondence between the fundamental aims of the creation of a new society in the two countries, the progress achieved, and the ever increasing potential inherent in the process of building socialism and communism. It demonstrates the fruitful nature of the principles on which these relations are based. For example, to take trade turnover, it can briefly be said that it increased approximately 4-fold between 1950 and 1983, and the Soviet Union has constantly ranked first in Romania's foreign trade, its share having amounted to roughly 20 percent in the last decade. The significance of bilateral foreign trade ties is not only determined by quantitative growth, but also by qualitative structural changes. Thus, highly complex machines and industrial equipment are now the most important group of Romanian goods. Their share of Romania's exports to the USSR Increased from 6.1 percent in 1950 to 43.6 percent in 1983, and continues to grow.

Deliveries of equipment and installations from the USSR to our country on the basis of mutually advantageous agreements have played a substantial role for many years in the construction of major new, modern industrial facilities, such as, for example, the Galati Metallurgical Combine, the "Iron Gate-1" Hydroelectric Power Station on the Danube, the sodium chloride products plant in Giurgiu, the pulp and paper combine in Braila, and others.

Simultaneously with the growth in trade, there is a steady development in the more sophisticated forms of cooperation, including production sharing and specialization, in sectors greatly significant for economic progress in both countries. An increasing role in all actions to establish production sharing is assigned to the joint construction of national economic projects. Thus, Romania took part in the construction of the Ust-Ilimsk Pulp Plant and the Kiyembayevskiy Asbestos Mining Enrichment Combine, the development of the production of certain types of ferrous alloys on the USSR's territory, and the opening of the Orenburg gas condensate deposit. It is to participate now in the joint construction of the Krivoy Rog Mining Enrichment Combine. Fruitful cooperation is also taking place in the sphere of science and technology: Our countries exchange technical documentation, carry out joint research, and develop highly efficient technology.

[Question] What are the prospects for developing our countries' economic cooperation and enhancing its efficiency?

[Totu] A stable base has been provided for further progress in Romanian-Soviet economic relations. This includes their present high level and the two countries' accumulated experience of mutually advantageous ties. On the basis of this potential, it is planned to increase trade turnover by more than 60 percent in the present 5-year plan (1981-1985) compared with the previous 5 years. There are also 33 agreements now at the implementation stage in cooperation, production sharing, and specialization (as against 17 agreements in the previous 5-year plan), envisaging reciprocal deliveries of goods worth R5.2 billion, which amounts to roughly one-third of total trade turnover in the current 5-year plan period.

Within the framework of cooperation agreements, Romania is participating in the construction of the South Ukraine nuclear power station, iron ore extraction in the Soviet Union, and the construction of electricity transmission line 750. An intergovernmental agreement was also recently signed on cooperation in the construction of new gas industry projects in the USSR. Regarding production sharing, this is gathering momentum first and foremost in the aircraft industry, computer hardware, electronics, the bearings industry, shipbuilding, and the construction of oil and gas extraction equipment. Specialization is developing in the sphere of the production of fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemical products, as well as medical supplies and pulp and paper.

[Question] The CEMA economic summit recently held in Moscow noted that the CEMA countries have considerable reserves for further deepening cooperation. How is the Romanian side mobilizing these reserves and in what directions do you perceive the main possibilities for improving the fraternal countries' socialist economic integration?

[Totu] Undoubtedly the documents and decisions adopted at the conference opened up new prospects for the further bilateral and multilateral development of mutually advantageous cooperation and collaboration within the CEMA framework, in the interests of the accelerated development of the member countries' national economies and the growth of socialism's strength and prestige throughout the world.

In noting the significance of the decisions and measures agreed upon at the conference, our party believes that at present it is important to speedily give them a concrete and material form through appropriate accords and agreements.

Romania's central economic organs currently attach particular significance to the preparation and holding of bilateral and multilateral talks to concretize the measures agreed upon as regards production sharing in the sphere of energy, fuel, and raw materials in both 1985 and for the next 5-year period. At the same time, our country's ministries and industrial associations are resolutely acting to extend production sharing and specialization with the USSR and other CEMA countries.

As the RCP secretary general has repeatedly noted, Romania is fully determined to continue to do all it can to further deepen and extend Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation and production sharing -- an integral part of the relations of friendship and multifaceted collaboration between our countries.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS POLAND 13-18 AUG

PM221143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Experience"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation was in Poland from 13 to 18 August in accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and PZPR. It comprised CPSU Central Committee members Hero of Socialist Labor Ye.I Klimchenko, toolmaker at the V.I. Lenin Minsk Tractor Plant Production Association; Hero of Socialist Labor A. Ya. Kolesnikov, leader of a comprehensive team of miners at the Krasnodonugol Association's Molodogvardeyskaya Pit; V.P. Tikhomirov, lathe and drill operator at Moscow's Vladimir Ilich Electrical Engineering Plant; and CPSU Central Auditing Commission Members Hero of Socaialist Labor V.M. Malykhin, electricians' team leader at the 50th anniversary of the USSR Volga Truck Plant, and Hero of Socialist Labor R.S. Udalaya, riveter at the Novosibirsk V.P. Chkalov Aircraft Plant.

The delegation familiarized itself with the work experience of PZPR organizations and labor collectives at a number of industrial enterprises in Warsaw, Krakow, and Katowice voivodships. It was received by W. Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

GDR PAPER CITED ON U.S. ATTACK ON YALTA DECISION

PM221403 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Aug 84 p 3

[Unattributed review under the rubric "Abroad": "At the Focus of Attention"]

[Excerpt] In an article entitled "Attacks Against Yalta" the GDR's BERLINER ZEITUNG comments on U.S. President Reagan's recent remarks that he does not intend to accept the decisions of the Crimea conference of leaders of the three allied powers, the USSR, the United States, and Britian, held in February 1945. The paper recalls that at that conference the foundation of the postwar structure in Europe was laid on which the whole system of European treaties, securing the postwar borders and permitting the transition from cold war to relaxation of tension, is now based. Washington's attacks against the Yalta decisions are aimed at wrecking the edifice of the postward structure in Europe, the paper stresses.

'JANE'S' REPORT ON SOVIET SUBMARINES REBUTTED

LD230814 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 23 Aug 84

["Old Slanders Designed As a Cover for the Latest Aggressions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

A new Jane's Fighting Ships annual edition has been prepared for publication in Britain. It is the 87th edition of the reference book and, judging by its age, it could be expected to be serious enough. Yet, it comes out, in real fact, that it has, apparently, given up its positions, which were once prestigious, has given up objectivity and precision and turned into a NATO's ordinary propaganda mouthpiece.

One cannot help drawing this conclusion when reading the absurd inventions by its editor-in-chief retired Royal Naval Captain John Moore. In the introduction to the new edition of the yearbook, he seems to have decided to beat every record of lies and slanders against the Soviet Union. Thus, Captain Moore claims: "Elite Russian commando units operating from submarines or converted merchant ships are continuing to penetrate neutral Sweden's territorial waters," "trained in the techniques of raiding, sabotage, reconnaissance and political murder... they are operating all along the Swedish coastline."

Yet, Captain Moore does not cite a single fact, a single instance or a specific geographical point to substantiate these inventions. This is understandable as such facts are inexistent and cannot exist. The Soviet Union has always strictly observed the generally recognized norms of international law, honours the borders of other states and, unlike the NATO member-countries, does not infringe upon the sovereignty and independence of other states. As far as the instance with Soviet submarine 137, which, on a routine training cruise in the Baltic Sea in October 1981, ran off her course as a result of a disrepair of navigation instruments and found itself in Sweden's territorial waters, the Soviet Government then expressed its regret to the Government of Sweden and clarified that that was an unintentional incident and that it in no way affected Sweden's security interests.

The propaganda outcry about mythical Soviet submarines in Sweden's territorial waters was initiated from CIA's prompting a long time ago. The Soviet competent authorities have already more than once refuted all inventions of this kind, yet the provocative anti-Soviet campaign around the alleged "invasion" of Sweden's territorial waters and those of other countries by Soviet submarines is continuing.

Who stands to gain from that calumny? By whom was John Moore, the editor of the Jane's Fighting Ships annual reference book, prompted to make this statement? This sordid campaign is being carried on by the forces, which have already long been on an open massive offensive against detente, carrying out noisy provocative propaganda campaigns, thus trying to put the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy in a bad light and undermine its goodneighbourly relations with Sweden.

The anti-Soviet campaign around Soviet submarines is being waged by the forces, above all, in the USA and the NATO countries, which bank in their policy on crude military force and insolently use it against the other countries, as is clearly seen from the recent events in Central America, Lebanon and the Red Sea. They need this anti-Soviet outcry as a cover for fresh aggressions and provocations against sovereign independent states.

TASS CRITICIZES PERLE VISIT TO FINLAND

LD222123 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Helsinki August 22 TASS -- Representatives of the Washington administration try to create a distorted picture of the development of Soviet-Finnish relations, to call in question the need of creating a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe, to involve Finland in the boycott in the sphere of technology directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Perle, who paid a private visit to Finland at the invitation of the U.S. Embassy in that country, was not an exception to this trend.

Talk about the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe is an absurdity, utter nonsense, Richard Perle said here at a press conference for Finnish journalists, the press reports. The creation of a nuclear-free zone is advocated by broad masses of the people of Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, by political parties, youth, trade unions, governments of a number of Nordic countries. A nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe would be an important contribution to the consolidation of detente in Europe, to the cause of achieving real disarmament. And Richard Perle proclaims all this to be "nonsense." Well, he showed again to the public of Finland and of other Nordic countries, that the United States, in contrast to the USSR, does not intend to give guarantees of refraining from the use of nuclear weapons against those Nordic countries that will participate in a nuclear-free zone and is, moreover, against the implementation of this important initiative of Finland.

The visit of notorious Richard Perle to Finland is connected with a new tough line of the Reagan administration aimed at curbing the export of technology to the USSR and other socialist countries, the newspaper KANSAN UUTISET writes today. As to the opinion of Richard Perle that vessels supplied by Finland to the Soviet Union threaten the security of the USA and its allies, this opinion is viewed as laughable in the circles of Finland's shipbuilding industry, the newspaper writes.

It is necessary to demand that representatives of the Finnish authorities should not yield to the strivings of the U.S. Administration to involve Finland in Washington's technological blockade directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the newspaper stresses.

'SCANDAL' ERUPTS OVER U.S. PLANES FOR SPAIN

LD221925 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Madrid August 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Muravyev reports: A financial and political scandal has flared up here over the shady dealings of a major U.S. military-industrial company, McDonnell Douglas. The company signed with the Spanish Government in 1983 a contract for the sale of 72 F-18A "Hornet" attack planes to the total value of 300 billion pesetas. Recently a number of serious faults and technological snags have been identified in the plane; several aircraft of that model have crashed because of them.

U.S. officials went out of their way to convince the Spanish authorities that they needed to buy that war plane as it "met in the best possible way the defence interests of Spain," the Madrid-based magazine INTERVIU says. Washington must have known that it was actually offering "flying scrap" but nevertheless went ahead with this crooked scheme.

The hypocrisy of the U.S. Administration drew indignation and criticism from the Spanish parliament. J.S. Buigas, a member of the Defence Affairs Commission of the Congress of Deputies, stressed the need immediately to break off the contract with McDonnel Douglas and demanded that Spain be reimbursed for all the losses it had suffered.

ARKHIPOV MEETS ARAB COMMERCE DELEGATION LEADERS

LD221636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received the delegation leaders from Arab countries participating in the 5th session of the Soviet-Arab Chamber of Commerce Council.

A conversation took place on further developing trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Arab countries.

SUDANESE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT CRITICIZED

LD221729 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] The Sudanese president's office issued a statement making special attempts to shift the responsibility for the actions of the guilty onto the shoulders of the innocent concerning the escalation of the political issues in the country.

Recently the wave of resentment in the Sudan is escalating against the internal and external policies of official Khartoum, which ties its policies to the imperialist pursuits of the United States and the West in general. An example of this, is that at the recommendation of the international monetary agencies, supervised by U.S. capital, the Khartoum regime tries to overcome some of the country's economic difficulties by continuously reducing the standard of living for the broad basis of the population. Naturally, the masses oppose this attitude in the policies of the regime. The masses in the Sudan also demand a revision of the external policies, practiced by the Sudanese Government, which has opened its doors to the West. These policies are against the interests of the people.

These policies in particular violate the national dignity of the freedom-loving Sudanese people and are the reason for the country's economic crisis. Even Western observers are forced to admit that. However, official Khartoum tries to ignore the reality and looks beyond its borders for reasons for the existing troubles and for the increasingly difficult issues in the life of the country.

The statement by the Sudanese president's office claims that the problems of the country stem from an external intervention. But it does not mean the true intervention by the United States and some other Western countries, but rather an **imaginary** intervention by Libya and Ethiopia, and even by the Soviet Union.

As always in such cases, no proof whatsoever is given for these claims. How can they mention them if they do not actually exist?

FOUR ITALIAN SHIPS BEING SENT TO RED SEA

LD221542 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1220 GMT 22 Aug 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Four Italian naval vessels are being sent to the Red Sea today. As is known, the United States and other NATO countries are increasing their military presence in the area under the pretext of searching for mines detected there. At present, a military group is concentrated in the Red Sea consisting of three U.S. vessels and seven mine clearing helicopters, five British, and three French vessels. An additional three French naval vessels are on their way to join them.

SHABAYEV TERMS RSA ELECTIONS 'CRUDE FARCE'

LD221936 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Another round of a crude farce aimed at camouflaging the man-hating essence of the apartheid regime -- the "election" to the segregated three-chamber parliament -- is staged in the Republic of South Africa today. Under the so-called "new constitution" of that state concocted by its rulers the parliament will from now on consist of deputies from the white, "coloured" and Asiatic population. But as ever there will be no room in that "ethnic" racist parliament for deputies of the 25 million Africans who make up three fourths of the country's population.

That cynical gimmick raised stormy indignation not only in Africa but also among all honest people of the world. A mass campaign of protest against the deception planned by the racists has been launched in the Republic of South Africa. It has spread to all the provinces of the country. A new manifestation of the criminal apartheid system called upon to strengthen the power of the white minority, this is how the pseudoreform has been described by member of the leadership of the oppositional Progressive Federal Party of the Republic of South Africa Helen Suzman. The Guinean newspaper HOROYA points out that by means of such "reforms" the racists have already driven millions of Africans into bantustans. The United Nations Security Council in its resolution assessed the manoeuvre of the South African racists as an action aimed at the continuation of the process of destroying the original character of the native African majority, at splitting unity of the oppressed people of South Africa, at stirring up the internal conflict and turning the Republic of South Africa into a land for "whites only". It is only Washington and London that refused to vote for that resolution.

Pretoria's "constitutional reforms" are trumpeted in Washington and London. They have at last a pretext for classing their "historically", as the Republic of South Africa was described by President Reagan, with "respectable democracies" and for removing the very word "apartheid" from the political vocabulary. And that would mean no need for Washington and London to conceal their military-political and economic ties with the Pretoria authorities. Moreover, now they could widen all-round support for Pretoria. The platform of Reagan's party just endorsed at the Republicans' convention in Dallas leaves no doubt about this. It is said directly in that policy statement about the support for (?considerable) efforts aimed at the consolidation of peace, flourishing and stability in the Republic of South Africa.

This is how these "efforts" look in reality; according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, only yesterday the South African police threw behind bars 35 leaders of organisations protesting against the sham elections to the segregated parliament. FRANCE PRESSE reports that 14 people, including three members of the African National Congress, were hanged in the Pretoria prisons in the past week. Thus the total number of persons executed in the Republic of South Africa in the current year reached 76 persons, FRANCE PRESSE notes with reference to official information.

Swearing its allegiance for this kind of "democracy" the present team ruling in the USA reveals the real guidelines of its anti-people, imperialist policy.

IZVESTIYA ASSAILS U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

PM221829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Washington's Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] A sinister threat of U.S. armed intervention is hanging over Central America. The Reagan administration intends to resort to direct military action as the latest means to stifle the flame of the liberation struggle blazing here.

Latin Americans are not surprised by the aggressiveness of their northern neighbor, south of the Rio Grande, its big stick has repeatedly fallen on those who dared to reject Washington's crude diktat. The piratical occupation of tiny Grenada has shown that U.S. imperialism has remained true to itself, once again it has unceremoniously trampled all the norms of international law to deal with a government not to its liking.

Has the United States, masking its imperialist pretentions, toyed with the idea of "representative democracy" on the continent for a long time? The White House has repeatedly issued falsely attractive "doctrines" concerning Latin America, from the widely publicized "alliance for progress" put forward by President J. Kennedy to Carter's "equal partnership." From the OAS rostrum, Washington representatives have liberally provided political soft soap about "continental solidarity" and "good-neighborliness."

Where are they now, these diplomatic trappings? Is the OAS often remembered nowadays? Both were ousted by the gendarme creed of Reagan, who has aggressively proclaimed terrorism the essential element of his foreign policy. Things have reached the point where "preventive punishment" of countries not wishing to toe the Washington line has been openly elevated to the rank of state policy, as is attested by Directive 138 approved not long ago by the U.S. National Security Council.

The Nicaraguan people know best of all the Reaganite strategy of piracy. There is no instance in modern history, except, perhaps, the dark ages of Hitlerism, when a country has been subjected to a more ferocious imperialist siege with such calculated methodicalness, mocking public opinion simply because it decided to choose an independent path of development. In plain view of the entire world, the United States is molding, equipping, arming, and training bandit invasion detachments along gangster lines in a neighboring state and aiding them to infiltrate Nicaragua to kill peaceful inhabitants and burn houses and crops. CIA agents, as in wartime conditions, are mining Nicaraguan ports, blowing up oil tanks, and preparing assassination attempts against statesmen.

Washington is depriving Nicaragua of loans and credit along all available channels. In addition, the torrents of slander against the people's Sandinist revolution are becoming broader and murkier every day; the shameless primitive fiction about the "hand of Moscow" and "Cuban interference," attempts to stupefy the ordinary American, are found freely in the press and increasingly trip off the tongue of the White House incumbent. Apart from this pitiful yarn, with what can he whitewash and justify in any way the mounting imperialist onslaught against the young free state?

Whipping up an atmosphere of hostility toward Nicaragua in the region, the U.S. Administration is using dictatorial regimes to create military bridgeheads for an attack on the country and to knock together something akin to "multinational forces" in order to cover up the invasion under preparation. After the dress rehearsal in Grenada, the U.S. "hawks" think that the time has come for a more major, large-scale armed intervention in Central America.

The political contours of the planned adventure tally with what had been planned by the so-called "Santa Fe group," that "brains trust" of the most conservative Republicans, back on the eve of Reagan's advent to power. We are talking about, after attacking Nicaragua, "teaching a lesson" to all the Latin American countries that, according to Washington, have gone too far down the road of independent and autonomous development and unleashing a new wave of repression against the anti-imperialist movement gaining strength throughout the continent.

Yes, the changes taking place south of the Rio Grande are causing alarm in Washington's corridors of power. The military has left the political arena in Argentina and a legally elected government has expressed its resolve to defend consitutionality and pursue an independent course in international relations. Uruguay, where the twilight of a lengthy military dictatorship is at hand, is heading for elections. In an atmosphere of total political isolation, the regime of the Chilean fascist Pinochet, is staggering under powerful blows from the people's masses. The plot of the Bolivian "ultras," who tried to overthrow the Democratic National Unity government and restore an antipeople military clique to power, has been wrecked.

The creation outside the OAS framework of the "Contadora group" of states (Mexico, Columbia, Venezuela, and Panama), which, as a counterweight to Washington's interventionist policy, advocate the peaceful resolution of Central American problems through negotiation, was a real challenge to the United States, accustomed to being in command in the OAS. A no less tangible blow to U.S. monopolistic arbitrariness was the collective stand by the Latin American debtor countries against the dollar kings' financial absolutism, which has fettered its southern neighbors with a monstrous foreign debt of around $350 billion.

Despite their sociopolitical differences, most Latin American states realize that they can only stand up to Washington's imperialist policy through united efforts from a position of joint defense of national interests. These sentiments will not be found in the U.S. press, it prefers to blame everything on "international communism" in a squalid propaganda tone. But the U.S. ruling elite is considerably alarmed and is preparing to react in its own way to the legitimate aspirations of the continent's peoples. According to the most right-wing U.S. politicians, "shock therapy" is called for, which, translated into political language, means the punitive use of U.S. Armed Forces here as stipulated by Directive 138. This course of military intervention has been newly reaffirmed at the Republican Party convention, where loud appeals are being voiced for blatant interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua and other countries of the region.

However, in brandishing the big stick over the heads of the Latin Americans and fanning the chauvinist feelings of their countrymen, the Washington strategists are making a mistake of time: It is now the end of the 20th century, not the start of the 19th when, under the cover of the cunning "Monroe Doctrine" ("America for the Americans"), the United States plundered the continent as if it were its own backyard. "Gunboat diplomacy" is becoming a thing of the past, and today any infringement of a people's right to resolve its own fate will not go unpunished.

Latin America is squaring its shoulders.

BRIEFS

CUBAN CONSUL GENERAL IN KIEV -- RATAU -- On 9 August V.N. Martynenko, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs, received J. Morente, consul general of the Republic of Cuba in Kiev, on the occasion of the latter assuming his office. A friendly conversation was held. [Text] [Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 10 Aug 84 p 3 AU]

SUPREME COURT ON JUSTIFIABLE DEFENSE LIMITS

PM221116 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Yu. Feofanov's "Notes From the USSR Supreme Court Plenum": "Both Legally and Morally Justified"]

[Text] The citizen's right to defend himself or another person and protect the interests of the state and society against criminal encroachments comprises, as jurists say, the principle of justifiable defense. What does this mean? The law reads: Actions, even though falling within categories covered by the Penal Code, when executed under conditions of justifiable defense -- provided they do not exceed its limits -- are not crimes (Article 13 of the basic criminal law). On the contrary, such actions are legally justified and entail no liability beyond that ensuing from the consequences that may result for the assailant.

Let me emphasize: A citizen is entitled to defend not only himself, but also other persons. Not only his life, but also his health, dignity, and honor. He can defend not only a person, but also the public interests.

The legal norms in this respect are sufficiently precise and clear, but there are occasions when it is far from simple to apply the law in practice. This is why the Supreme Court decided to discuss the practice of applying the law's provisions on justifiable defense. I was present at the plenum which ended 16 August, listened to the lawyers' arguments, and was convinced once more of the extent to which something that is clear in principle can become obscure as a result of specific circumstances.

An extremely difficult situation developed in the family of a woman called Chernova from Barnaul. The husband was drinking endlessly, taunting the wife and beating her. Having embarked on yet another scandal, the brutish drunkard picked up an ax and lunged at the wife. She managed to wrest the ax from him and strike her assailant.

This case was heard by Barnaul's Tsentralnyy Rayon Court. It did not recognize that the wife had acted in justifiable defense when she delivered the blow, and she was found guilty of premeditated murder. Do not draw the hasty conclusion that the judges were either biased or indifferent because there is another subtle distinction here. In the view of some lawyers, the state of defense ceases to exist from the moment when the assault weapon passes into the hands of the person defending herself. Therefore, as soon as she snatched the ax, the threat ceased to exist and she was no longer legally justified in using that weapon herself. This is an incorrect viewpoint, which is in no way backed by the letter and spirit of the law. But it is held. It is no wonder that the sentence, having gone through all the appeal stages, reached the USSR Supreme Court.

This case is not just an example of the legal complexities involved in applying legal worms to this type of dispute. The judges are human, and it is difficult to "forgive a death, even that of a guilty party. "Public opinion" sometimes takes shape in connection with such cases, and it should not, but does, affect the sentence. The USSR Supreme Court has sent letters to chairmen of republican supreme courts and oblast courts in connection with 32 cases involving justifiable defense, or rather the discussion on exceeding its limits. It has recommended that the legality and justification of sentences be reviewed. In 27 cases the sentences have been quashed, and in 17 the proceedings have actually been dropped.

Why is it that in so many cases the actions of those who were previously found guilty have been later adjudged to have been legally justified?

V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, asked this question of one of the speakers during the discussion. Should the situation not have been investigated right away?

"The grave consequences weigh heavily. This is the reason behind many judicial errors," was the answer.

I recalled a case with which I became acquainted as a journalist. A highly intoxicated person threatened a woman, struck her on the cheek, and abused her. A man hit him immediately. The drunkard fell, struck his head on the edge of the sidewalk, and died. The court returned a "guilty" verdict. It was quashed. Another followed. Quashed again. As I remember, the case was heard four or five times. The judge told me at the time: On one side of the scales you have a slap on the face, even though it is a woman's face, and in the other -- a dead body. Very difficult.... A person is rarely calm at the moment of attack, nor is he always capable of keeping his own actions accurately in balance with the actual threat. He cannot, and is not even expected to, know the assailant's intention. All this must be borne in mind when weighing the evidence in a case, but, it was noted, it is not always borne in mind.

There are cases when it is difficult to bear it in mind. It is deemed that the limits of justifiable defense have been obviously exceeded: The defense is incompatible with the nature and danger of the assault.

"And what does 'obviously' mean?" one of the speakers asked. "This can be interpreted rather widely."

Another important judicial question was touched upon during the discussion. The right to justifiable defense arises, as the law says, from a criminal assault; in other words, from actions falling within the Penal Code.

"What if," the question was asked, "such actions do not fall within the Penal Code? Petty hooliganism, for example, which entails only administrative liability? How should one behave in such a case? And where is the the borderline between petty and felonious hooliganism from the viewpoint of someone subjected to attack?"

To put it in a nutshell, the discussion brought to light many problems in the application of legal norms.

The country's supreme judicial body was not, however, interested only in purely legal questions. A substantial moral aspect also arises in the practice of applying the law of justifiable defense. These two principles are very closely linked because the correct application of the law determines to a large extent citizens' behavior and their confidence in their right to come to the defense of other people, of public interests, and of socialist property.

Here is a typical example. Someone caught Tarashchuk and his friends stealing kolkhoz property one evening. The watchman Levin seriously wounded Tarashchuk with a shot from him firearm. The preliminary investigatory organs drew the conclusion that the watchman was guilty of a serious crime. The Kaluga Oblast Court did not agree with this, but Levin was, nevertheless, sentenced for exceeding the limits of justifiable defense (Article 195 of the RSFSR Penal Code). The prosecutor appealed, the sentence was set aside, and the case remitted for further investigation. The reason for this was claimed to be the fact that Levin personally was not threatened by anyone, and therefore the rules of justifiable defense were totally inapplicable in his case. Does this mean that he was supposed "not to notice" the thieves and altogether close his eyes to the crime?

Such a stance has, of course, nothing in common with either the spirit or the letter of Soviet legislation. The accusation against the watchman who came to the defense of people's property is both at variance with the law and extremely amoral. V.I. Lenin pointed out the importance of drawing "lessons in public morality and practical politics" from the courts. And what moral lesson can be learned if a man is found guilty simply because he was protecting the kolkhoz property against an encroachment that was socially dangerous beyond all doubt? What this sentence actually confirms is: As long as you personally are not threatened in any way, do not get involved, keep aloof.

The USSR Supreme Court resolutions draw special attention to the fact that a citizen under conditions of justifiable defense is entitled to resist his assailant. This means that he has the right to behave actively, even though the opportunity to save himself by escaping may exist. A citizen cannot be obliged to be brave and courageous, but we are not entitled to condemn courage and civic heroism.

There was, furthermore, a special discussion of the question regarding actions by members of the people's voluntary militia, game wardens, and fishery inspectors. The press has recently written a great deal about the impunity of poachers who barbarically destroy everything alive. It has also written about the heroic actions of those who protect nature. At times, alas, the credit due to heroism has been paid posthumously.

The confrontation between the protector of nature and the poacher is directly linked to the application of the legal norms governing justifiable defense. Unfortunately, at times both the investigation bodies and the courts proceed only from the ensuing consequences, rather than going back to the source of the conflict. And yet the game warden or fishery inspector is always in danger of attack when coming across a poacher. It is, after all, an open secret that the poacher is, as a rule, armed and prepared to go to any length to protect himself and his catch. And the court's say must be very carefully weighed. Yet, the inspector or warden must act within the law, but they must also be confident that their legally justified actions will be justly evaluated in court, regardless of consequences.

It is hard to overestimate the educational significance of the correct application of legal norms governing justifiable defense. Many references to press items were made at the Supreme Court plenum. Reference was made to those items which dealt with citizens' passive attitude toward hooligans; they particularly referred to IZVESTIYA's article "Cruel Blindness." It described how a juvenile hooligan attacked the friend of seven adolescents before their very eyes, and they failed to oppose him. Such behavior is alien to our society's spirit, but there are several explanations for it, one of them being ignorance or inadequate knowledge of the law, which allows citizens to defend not only themselves but also others.

In this connection, the USSR Supreme Court drew the courts' attention to the fact that they must exclude from their practical work instances of formal or superficial assessment of citizens protecting themselves, other, or state property against criminal encroachment. It has been explained that justifiable defense arises not only at the actual moment of attack, but also in cases when there is a real threat of attack. Conditions of justifiable defense also arise in cases when the defense takes place even after the completion of the attack, but the circumstances of the case show that the defendant could not have clearly perceived the moment when the attack ceased.

Judicial errors linked to making citizens unjustifiably liable for actions committed in the course of justifiable defense, in the plenum's opinion, often arise as a result of a superficial approach toward the evaluation of the correspondence between the nature, method, and means of defense and attack.

The imbalance between defense and attack is often reduced to the question of proportionality between the instruments of defense and the instruments of attack. In this, however, they overlook the place, time, and circumstances of the attack and the opportunity of the defending citizen to correctly evaluate the assailant's intentions under the fast changing situation and to weigh up his potential for defense.

At times, and in breach of the law's requirements regarding the inevitability of punishment, the preliminary investigatory organs fail to resolve the question of instituting criminal proceedings against persons who have committed a criminal encroachment but have also been duly repulsed within the limits of justifiable defense. For example, a group of hooligans attacked a home in Minsk Oblast's Pukhovichskiy Rayon, where a wedding celebration was being held at night. They beat the owner, pulled down the balcony and fence, and smashed the windows. After the hooligans threatened to set the house on fire, the owner fired shots from one of the windows in the direction of the fence, seriously wounding one of the attackers. The house owner's guilt was thoroughly investigated, but the case against the hooligans was dropped. Why? Was it not the brawlers who caused the conflict?

The USSR Supreme Court plenum issued instructions that, in the case of conviction for exceeding the limit of justifiable defense, the courts' judgment must be substantiated in the sentence, with reference to the specific circumstances proving a clear disproportion between defense and the nature and danger of the encroachment. At the same time, they must accurately differentiate between actions aimed at repulsing attack and instances of taking the law in one's own hands, revenge, provoking fights, and so on.

I asked Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, after the plenum, about the goal the Supreme Court had set by raising this question for discussion.

"The discussion of the practice in applying the law on justifiable defense and the resolution **adopted** in this connection will help not only to improve the administration of justice," he said, "let us also hope that they will help encourage the public to participate more actively in the strengthening of law and order, legality, and the prevention of crimes."

Justifiable defense is not only the right, but also the duty, of Soviet people. Our obligation "to be implacable toward antisocial behavior and comprehensively help preserve public order" is enshrined in the USSR Constitution. It is both legally and morally justified to protect one's own self, another person, and the public interests.

AMUR FLOODING PEAK SHIFTS TO KHABAROVSK KRAY

LD221931 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] We have already shown you reports from Amur Oblast. The flooding peak has now shifted to Khabarovsk Kray.

The flooding from the Amur has been exacerbated here by the high water surge from two large tributaries, the Sungari and the Bureya. The flooding was expected, and equipment was ready. It is now being used around the clock to build barriers and dikes in crucial places. The citizens of Khabarovsk Kray have coped with the priority tasks, the protection of population centers, and the evacuation of cattle without losses.

A second and no less difficult task, removing the harvest from flooded fields, is now being tackled. The water of the Amur has come right up to the harvesting machinery. Combines are continuously working on the corn and wheat harvest, and vegetables and potatoes are being transported to the appeal of party and local government bodies, who asked that every effort be made to save the harvest. Factories and institutions are setting up teams to help with the procurement of hay and succulent feed. The situation is tense, but the citizens of Khabarovsk Kray have countered the elements with good organization, discipline, and efficiency.

LAGS IN VANINO-KHOLMSK RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION NOTED

LD211934 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Construction of the second stage of facilities for the Vanino-Kholmsk Railway Ferry linking Sakhalin Island with the mainland has begun.

The second stage comprises several diesel-electric ferryboats of the Sakhalin class, which are already being built on the Baltic, one more specialized ferry terminal at both Kholmsk and Vanino, and a number of other complex hydrotechnical structures, making up the marine section of this unique transport project. The construction of these facilities on Sakhalin and at Vanino port is proceeding according to plan, and they will be commissioned next year. But the design and construction of the railway section of the ferry project is seriously lagging. Vremya broadcast a critical report about this on 13 May. It has to be said that the USSR Railways Ministry, the USSR Ministry of the Merchant Marine, and the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction have drawn the correct conclusions from the criticism, ones that are businesslike and based on party principle.

Construction of a major railway center, the most complex, expensive, and labor-intensive part of the Mainland-Sakhalin Ferry project, has begun on the southwestern shore of Sakhalin, in the vicinity of the town of Kholmsk. It is especially complex because there is hardly a single square meter of space available for its construction. The banks here are rocky and steep, and there is no shoreline as such.

In order to start work on this big construction project, the land for it will have to be reclaimed from the sea. This is what the employees of the 98th Specialized Column of Heavy Dumptrucks owned by the Sakhalin Transport Construction Trust are now doing. A stone dike, many meters long, has been built far out into the sea. Filling in the area behind this dike has begun. Shunting, marshalling, formation sidings, and station buildings and other structures will be built on this area.

SATELLITE TV LINKS REACHES KOMANDORSKIYE ISLANDS

PM140912 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 2

[B. Rustamov report: "Color Screens Aglow"]

[Text] Komandorskiye Islands -- Direct transmissions from Central Television now reach the black and white and color television sets of the inhabitants of the Komandorskiye Islands via satellite link.

The Kamchatka installation workers and adjusters set up the necessary equipment at the Bering Island TV Center within a short period and ensured steady reception of Moscow TV programs.

OFFICIALS DENY GASOLINE PRICE RISE RUMORS

PM221419 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Aug 84 p 3

[Report by Yu. Yakovlev under the rubric "Dotting All the 'I's": "Line at Gas Pump"]

[Text] Moscow -- For several days now, snaking lines of automobiles have been seen at gas stations in the capital. Yesterday, I myself had to wait a full hour in one such line just to put 10 liters of gasoline in the tank of a Zaporozhets.

It was an ordinary day, there should have been few motorists, but the automobiles piled up, you could not see where they ended. And it would have been all right if they had only been filling their tanks. But every other driver was also filling two or three 20-liter cans.

"What's happened? Have I missed out on something?" I asked the owner of the Zhiguli behind me.

"Haven't you heard? They're increasing gasoline prices as of 1 September. We must stock up, at least a little."

Naturally, as soon as we arrived at the editorial office we tried to find out whether these were rumors or the truth. To dispel any doubts we made several telephone calls.

The first was to V.T. Shcherbinin, chief of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products Main Supply Administration.

"Viktor Timofeyevich, are you aware that in Moscow there are such long lines at the gasoline stations?"

"Yes, only there is no reason for them. Supplies of fuel are being delivered strictly on schedule and in full. As of today, there is sufficient gasoline for every gas station. So there is no need to stock up and thus create lines at the gas pumps."

Then we were connected with N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices.

"The motorists' fears are utterly unfounded," Nikolay Timofeyevich said. "The talk of an increase in gasoline prices is all petty rumors. I assure you that no changes in gasoline charges are planned."

BRIEFS

TRANSFORMER FOR BAYPAZA GES -- The first transformer of the power unit to be commissioned was delivered today to the Baypaza GES, Tajikistan, which is under construction. Eight powerful vehicles had to transport it along a difficult mountain road. The Baypaza GES, the fifth GES of Vakhsh Cascade, will produce power this year on the eve of the 60th anniversary of Tajikistan and its Communist Party. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Aug 84 LD]

BOROVSKAYA COMPRESSOR STATION -- Adjustment work has begun on the construction of the Borovskaya compressor station [in Borovaya, Kharkov Oblast] of the Novopskov-Shebelinka gas pipeline. This station is being built within the framework of the CEMA by Soviet and Polish specialists, and its operation will make it possible to significantly increase the volume of deliveries of Urengoy gas to the south of the Ukraine and to Moldavia. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Aug 84 LD]

CSA PUBLISHES JAN-JUL LIVESTOCK FIGURES

PM221346 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Aug 84 (Signed to Press 13 Aug 84) p 14

[Central Statistical Administration "Statistical Report": "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial board has received USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-July 1984.

Most of the country's farms have skillfully taken advantage of the favorable conditions for grazing livestock and have increased the number of animals and their productivity. As a result, there has been an increase in the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, and other livestock products.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-July of this year, the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-July 1984	January-July 1984 as percentage of January-July 1983
Meat production (Sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight) thousand metric tons	9622	108
Including:		
Cattle	5450	106
Hogs	2546	114
Sheep and goats	376	103
Poultry	1250	106
Gross milk yield -- thousand metric tons	46182	103
Average milk yield per cow -- kg	1517	102
Hen eggs -- millions	31284	103
Average egg yield of laying hens	126	102

Compared with the same period last year, meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 701,000 metric tons. Production increased on farms in all union republics except the Uzbek SSR.

The gross milk yield for the 7 months was 1,268,000 metric tons more than in January-July of last year. The biggest increases in milk production were at livestock units in Latvia, Lithuania, Kirghizia, and Belorussia.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes was 1,016 million over the same period last year. The biggest increases in egg production were achieved on farms in Moldavia, Latvia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, and Tajikistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products from Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Type of purchased products	Purchased in January-July 1984	January-July 1984 as percentage of January-July 1983
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand metric tons	9489	108
Milk -- thousand metric tons	40294	105
Eggs -- million	30270	103

Sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms increased by 725,000 metric tons in the 7 months compared with the same period last year. The biggest contributions to this increase were made by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Armenia, and Estonia.

Purchase of milk and dairy products increased by 1,875,000 metric tons. The most rapid increases in milk procurements were on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Belorussia, Lithuania, and Moldavia.

Sales of eggs to the state increased by 942 million in January-July 1984 compared with the same period last year. Farms in Latvia, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, and Kirghizia are leading in terms of increased purchases.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic

	January-July 1984 as percentage of January-July 1983					
	Production			Purchases		
Union Republic	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	108	103	103	108	105	103
RSFSR	107	100.9	103	108	102	104
Including Non-Chernozem Zone	108	102	103	108	104	104
Ukraine	109	105	102	109	110	102
Belorussia	113	107	102	114	109	101
Uzbekistan	96	92	99.4	96	96	99
Kazakhstan	100.8	104	108	101	105	104
Georgia	105	101	104	106	103	94
Azerbaijan	108	105	108	108	110	108
Lithuania	120	108	105	119	108	105
Moldavia	110	107	110	110	108	108
Latvia	114	110	110	113	110	109
Kirghizia	107	108	108	110	107	108
Tajikistan	104	105	108	103	105	109
Armenia	109	101	104	111	100.5	106
Turkmenistan	107	102	104	106	103	106
Estonia	117	104	102	117	105	102

Moreover, 510,000 metric tons of milk and 278,000 metric tons of livestock were purchased by procurement organizations from personal plots.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 August there were 97.9 million cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 1.9 million more than the same time last year. Farms had 29.8 million cows. The hog population had risen to 61.8 million (an increase of 800,000). There were 139.4 million sheep and goats. The poultry population had risen to 786.7 million, which is 9.6 million more than the same time last year.

It is a crucial time for livestock raising workers, since they are seeking to increase livestock units' output. Feed procurements continue. The task is not only to lay in more feed, but also to ensure high quality and safe storage. Leading farms are making use of all leftovers from the harvest of late crops. They are using potato, vegetable, and sugar and feed beet tops for silage. All this makes it possible to strengthen the feed base, reduce the need for concentrates, and increase production of meat and milk. All reserves must be utilized to build up succulent and coarse feed stocks, and every kolkhoz and sovkhoz must have enough for the forthcoming wintering period and seek to surpass the present level of output of livestock products.

CSA REPORTS KOLKHOZ, SOVKHOZ FIELDWORK PROGRESS

LD230001 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Figures on the progress of fieldwork in kolkhozes and sovkhozes were reported today by the country's Central Statistical Administration. Commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy will acquaint you with some of them:

In the RSFSR and Kazakhstan, there is not a single oblast in which harvesting of grain is not taking place. Despite the fact that in the European part of the country the weather has grown colder in places in the last few days and rains have come, the tempo of the harvest remains quite fast. Thus, in the last week grain has been reaped and threshed on almost 9.5 million hectares. The regions in which the scale of work has been recently the largest are: Orenburg, Bashkiria, Tataria, Aktyubinsk, and Kustanay Oblasts.

Farms are selling grain to the state. Much more than usual, high quality grain valued by the baking industry is being delivered to elevators by farms in Stavropol and Krasnodar Krays, and in Rostov, Zaporozhye, and Kherson Oblasts. Strong wheat is also being sold by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kabardino-Balkar and Odessa and Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts. Rye and brewing barley is coming into the elevators.

In the most southern farms, in the Central Asian republics, active harvesting of corn grain is already taking place. Ears have been threshed on more than 50,000 hectares. Flax has been pulled on almost one-third of the area planted. This work is drawing to a close in the Ukraine.

In August, farms are starting sowing of winter crops over a considerable part of the country. These have already occupied 6 million hectares, which is 17 percent of the planned total. Moreover, more than half of the area was sown in the past week, and in such oblasts as Kurgan, Omsk and Tyumen, the sowing plan has been fulfilled. It should be noted that special attention is being paid to winter fallow this season. Sowing is taking place mainly on fallows, with the obligatory application of fertilizer to the furrows. This is done after careful agrochemical investigation of the soil, which permits an accurate definition of mineral needs.

Much work has been carried out on training machine-operator cadres in the use of intensive technology.

WINTER SOWING 1.5 MILLION HECTARES BEHIND 1983

LD222328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] According to data of the CSA, on 20 August grain and pulse crops, excluding maize, had been reaped on 61.4 million hectares on farms of the country. This is 54 percent of the sown area. During the past week virginland farms of Kazakhstan have joined in the harvesting. Machine operators are preparing the fields which have been harvested for the winter sowing. This work has been smoothly organized in Belgorod, Voronezh, Saratov, Volgograd, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts, and in Khabarovsk Kray. However, the possibilities for early autumn plowing are not being fully exploited everywhere; just over 11 million hectares of fields have been plowed so far. Sowing of winter crops is proceeding more slowly in comparison with last year. Seeds have been sown on an area of 6 million hectares; last year by this time, 1.5 million hectares more had been sown. At the same time farms are continuing to supplement reserves of coarse and succulent feeds.

COL GEN BATEKHIN ARTICLE ON AIR FORCES DAY

PM221426 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 84 Second Edition p 2

[article by Colonel General of Aviation L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate: "Winged Guardians of the Fatherland"]

[Excerpts] In the postwar period and under the conditions of atomic blackmail by the United States, we had to have an Air Force capable of accomplishing the task of reliably defending the motherland's air borders. Its combat might grew immeasurable, thanks to the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. The Air Force rose to a higher qualitative level and turned into a highly maneuverable and awesome branch of the Soviet Armed Forces. The foundation of the modern Air Force is provided by supersonic all-weather missile-carrying aircraft, equipped with the most up-to-date weapons and means of detecting the enemy and the latest navigation instruments. The Soviet pilots have successfully mastered aircraft with variable geometry wings, carrier-based aircraft, and helicopters providing fire support for the Ground Forces.

The mighty combat aviation equipment is in reliable hands. Some 90 percent of Air Force officers are Communists or Komsomol members. The military airmen persistently improve their flying skill, making skillful use of the vast combat potential of the aviation complexes created by the aviation constructors' labor.

The present international situation is tense -- the reactionary circles of imperialism are stepping up their aggressiveness, and an atmosphere of anti-Sovietism is being whipped upin the United States. Increasingly new programs for an arms build up, including in outer space, are being implemented. Just like before, there is a reliance on military force and disruption of the military-strategic equilibrium. A leading role in the implementation of the U.S. global hegemonist policy has been assigned to the Air Force. In these cdrcumstances the Soviet servicemen must be more alert than ever before, manifest lofty vigilance, and strengthen the country's defense.

The CPSU Committee and the Soviet Government give constant attention to the development and combat perfection of the Armed Forces. In response to the concern by the party and the people, the Air Force personnel persistently improve their combat skills and comprehensively raise the levels of combat readiness.

The airmen's training routine is filled with examples of heroism, selflessness, and fearlessness. Today's generation of airborne fighters is augmenting the Air Force's glorious combat traditions through its wholehearted service to the fatherland. In the complex conditions of military labor and training, which approximate actual combat conditions as closely as possible, the military airmen are persistently mastering new weapons and equipment and acting daringly, as if they were at the frontline. They also fulfill their international duty with honor. The names of the winged fighters and heroes of the Soviet Union officers V. Shcherbakov, Ye. Zelnyakov, V. Kot, V. Pavlov, and others today deservedly figure in the same group as the names of celebrated frontline aces.

The military airmen demonstrate lofty ideological maturity and an ability to act resolutely. This was confirmed once again during the staff exercises involving participation by troops and naval forces, held under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, on GDR, Polish, and CSSR territory and in the southern Baltic.

The Air Force personnel welcome the USSR Air Forces Day with new successes in military labor. Active work has been launched in the units to celebrate the holiday of all the people -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. This preparation is proceeding under the banner of a persistent struggle to scale new qualitative heights in flying and combat training and in service and study.

Implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the military airmen are working at full strength. There is a growing number of highly qualified class specialists and masters in the practical application of combat skills.

The entire organization of the military airmen's combat training is imbued with the party's concern to rear airborne fighters who are boundlessly devoted to the Soviet motherland and the cause of communism. The commanders, political organs, and the party and Komsomol organizations are doing everything to ensure that the personnel of units and subunits possess lofty moral, combat, and political qualities, are perfect masters of the equipment, tactics, and means of radio-electronic combat, and can fire their weapons safely and strike the targets with the first attack, the first bomb, missile, or shell. The Communist supervisors explain the complexity of the present-day military-political situation in the world, the CPSU's policy, and the practical tasks of military airmen; they wage a resolute struggle against oversimplification in combat training and deviations from the rules of flight work; they strengthen organization and discipline, persistently striving to ensure the precise implementation of the party's demand for unconditional observance of the unity between word and deed, improving work style, and ensuring the setting of personal example in service and daily life.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government highly value the airmen's military labor. Many leading Air Force commanders and political workers, pilots and navigators, engineers and technicians, and specialists in communications and rear services have been awarded State Prizes. The best officers and generals have been awarded the honorary titles of "Distinguished Air Force Pilots of the USSR" and "Distinguished Air Force Navigator of the USSR." The leading Air Force units and sections have been awarded the USSR defense minister's pennant for courage and military valor.

Taking into account the constantly growing military danger in the world and the unprecedented psychological warfare launched by the aggressive circles of imperialism against the USSR and the other socialist community countries, the military airmen are rallying their ranks even more closely round the CPSU, keeping a vigilant eye on the intrigues of the enemies of peace, and are constantly prepared to defend the gains of socialism. In the same combat formation as the servicemen of the other branches of the USSR Armed Forces and the Armies of the other Warsaw Pact member-states, they are always prepared to nobly fulfill their patriotic and international duty.